The Outlook

APRIL 19, 1922

AT GENOA

SO far Mr. Lloyd George has had his way. He has succeeded in getting virtually all the nations of Europe, including San Marino, one nation of Asia, and the scattered states of the British Empire, to meet in conference. What he hopes to obtain by it is plain. He is thinking, as he ought to think, first of the vital interests of the British Empire. He knows that that Empire is held together by trade. What he wants is to open the markets of the world, and specifically those markets that are controlled by Russia and Germany, to the traders of Britain. Like most Englishmen (who may perchance be Welshmen or Scotchmen, or even Irishmen), Lloyd George does not separate the welfare of Britain from the welfare of the world. He conceives British interests as virtually identical with the general interests. He is seeking something for Britain, not at the expense of others, but for what he conceives to be the whole world's benefit.

This explains the rather cheerful and magisterial tone of Lloyd George's opening address on April 10 to the nations which have assembled at Genoa for the Conference.

Though Luigi Facta, the Italian Premier, was made President of the Conference, David Lloyd George was at its start the most conspicuous figure. He has never been inconspicuous in any gathering, but he could hardly have avoided taking the place of leadership on this occasion. It was he, as spokesman of Britain, that brought about this the first meeting of the Allied nations and neutrals on terms of equality with unrepentant Germany and recalcitrant Russia. He was willing to take words instead of deeds as the pledge of cooperation on the part of both of these countries. He openly expressed his regret that America, unwilling to do likewise, was not present at this gathering. Fortunately, the United States could afford to wait and see, not what the nations might say, but what they might do. France, too, is not yet in the mood to take words for deeds, but France has to stay in Europe, and therefore has been lectured considerably by Mr. Lloyd George and other Englishmen, and probably will be lectured more while at Genoa.

In his speech Mr. Lloyd George set forth again the conditions under which nations could meet on terms of equality as the fundamental basis of the Conference's proceedings. They are worth reporting:

> The first is, when a country enters into contractual obligations with another country or its nationals for value received, that contract cannot be repudiated whenever the country changes its government without returning value.
>
> The second is that no country can wage war on the institutions of another.
>
> The third is that one nation shall not engage in aggressive operations against the territory of another.
>
> The fourth is that the nations of one country shall be entitled to impartial justice in the courts of another.
>
> If any people reject these elementary conditions of civilized intercourse between nations, they cannot be expected to be received into the comity of nations.

Keystone

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF GENOA, WHERE THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD

FURTHER DISCOVERIES FROM COLUMBUS'S BIRTHPLACE

AMERICANS will watch the proceedings with interest. They cannot be expected to change their attitude about participating even in economic affairs in Europe until they see a chance of some sort of understanding among the European nations themselves. Most Americans who are not confused by having too close an acquaintance with technical details can see that, if Germany does not bear the economic burden that she placed upon France, France will have to bear it. To ease Germany of that burden does not ease Europe; it simply eases the nation that least deserves to be eased. Most Americans, too, can see that allowing the Bolsheviki to get away with their swag will not benefit anybody but the Bolsheviki. What the New York "Herald" says editorially about Russia applies in principle to Germany. Says the "Herald:"

> When France was in peril Belgium stood true. England went to war for both of them. Italy and Japan joined them. All were allies to the victorious end. Now their statesmen are concerned not so much with one another as with the only nation that ratted—Russia.
>
> The schoolboy, noticing Russia's favorable prominence at Genoa, may wonder whether it pays to be good.

Whether Russia "ratted," as the "Herald" says, the present rulers of Russia, deliberately turning Russia against the cause in which she had enlisted, made a virtue of treachery. There are other issues in the world, after all, than economic issues. The safety of the nations depends upon something else than getting food and clothing cheap. Europe, if it is to save its civilization, has got to stop printing money recklessly and it has got to balance its budgets; but it has also got to see that contracts are observed and that there shall be at least some measurable approach to a just apportionment of the burdens of wrongdoing.

The war was fought to prevent a nation which attempted to dominate the world from getting what it wanted. If, under plea of providing markets, the nations of Europe allow the aggressor to profit at the expense of any of its victims, those nations will have bought their markets dear. Lloyd George referred to Genoa as having provided the discoverer of America and expressed the hope that it would also provide the

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means by which America would discover Europe. We hope that the Europe which Genoa discovers to America will prove to be a Europe not only economically but also politically and morally sound.

THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY

We are glad to note that the plans for restoring the Louvain Library are progressing satisfactorily and that American generosity and sympathy with Belgium are leading to a liberal response. The idea that in whole or in part the building is to take the place of that so ruthlessly destroyed by German barbarism has been called by Cardinal Mercier "a supreme gesture of the American people."

Already $160,000 has been contributed in this country, and this sum is to be used in purchasing a site for the Library and, to some extent, in construction. The entire estimated cost of the Library is about one million dollars, and it will in the main be a gift of the students of America to the scholars of Europe, although French schools, it appears, are joining in the gift. Germany, under the compulsion of treaty provisions, will in large measure furnish the books which will fill the Library shelves, and it is said that over three hundred thousand volumes have already been sent from Germany.

One interesting detail in the plan is that the American Navy and the American Army will each commemorate its dead in the World War by a special pillar in the arcade of the Louvain Library. The names of American universities and colleges will appear on pillars and shields in the arcade; seven hundred such institutions are to take part in the work of restoration.

THE GREEK AND ROMAN CHURCHES

The election to the Papacy of Pius XI has been the occasion of some unexpected and gratifying events. Not the least of these was the official call by a delegation from the Greek Church to express good wishes for the new Pope's advent. This recognition is considered as an important step towards the possible reunion of the Greek and the Roman Churches, a cause ardently espoused by Leo XIII, Pius X, and Benedict XV.

For centuries such a reunion has been hoped for. A chief cause militating against a reunion is the natural unwillingness of the Greeks to accept the supremacy of Rome. They regarded Rome, as they have regarded the Patriarchates of Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Constantinople, as a patriarchal, not a papal, authority. When the Bishop of Rome obtained ever greater political and religious ascendency, the Greeks withdrew more and more into opposition, and this was the more marked because the Roman Church represented an aristocratic and the Greek Church a democratic trend. Finally, Pius IX excommunicated the Greek Patriarch (1054). Since then the attempts to restore unity between the two Churches have come to naught.

Some Greeks, however, and other peoples in restricted areas have submitted to Papal supremacy, on condition of being permitted to retain certain traditions of the Greek Church, such as the communion in both kinds, marriage of the clergy, church discipline, rites, and liturgy. Such persons are called Uniats, or United Greeks; they are, in particular, the Greek and some of the Albanian refugees in Italy, certain Rumans of Transylvania, and the Ruthenians in Galicia and the Ukraine.

NEXT WEEK'S OUTLOOK
will contain
Staff Correspondence
from
WILLIAM C. GREGG
on the industrial and economic condition of Europe

THE ATTEMPT TO SCRAP OUR NAVY

The Naval Appropriation Bill as reported by the House Committee now calls for a personnel of 67,000. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, in an address before the National Press Club at Washington, stated that "the English navy this year will have 104,000 men and the Japanese navy will have 68,250 men."

We believe that the figures given by Mr. Roosevelt concerning the British navy do not include the personnel of the British Naval Air Force, for in Great Britain aviation is under a separate department of the Government.

"Next year," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "Great Britain will keep ready for active service 1,307,785 tons of combatant vessels, Japan will maintain ready for active service approximately 690,000 tons of combatant vessels. The United States, on the other hand, under this bill, will only be able to keep ready for immediate service 703,148 tons of combatant craft." What becomes of the 5–5–3 ratio here? It is nothing better than 13–7–6.9.

Of course, if the United States carries out any such plan for the reduction of its forces as has been proposed by the Appropriations Committee of the House, the attempt of our delegates at the Armament Conference to protect the interest of the United States while at the same time halting the competitive race in naval armaments will have been defeated. If Secretary Hughes had proposed a Navy markedly inferior to that of Great Britain and but slightly superior to that of Japan, he would have been denounced as traitorous—probably by some of the same men who are willing to do by indirect action what they would be afraid to do by direct action. In the illustrated section of this week's Outlook there is a picture showing United States destroyers out of commission at San Diego. To the landsman's eye these vessels may constitute an important element in our National defense. To any naval commander who might suddenly be called to take these vessels into action they represent little more than so much scrap iron. Without trained crews and officers who have learned to maneuver them in battle formation we have no more right to consider them as fighting ships than we would have to consider a heap of selected chemicals as a living human being.

THE PRINTING BUREAU DISMISSALS

So far as the public knows, the overturn in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington, described in last week's issue of The Outlook, still awaits a full explanation.

In a letter to the President of the National Federation of Federated Employees, who had complained of the summary dismissal, President Harding said: "The changes made at the Bureau were ordered after extended deliberation and were inspired wholly for the good of the service. It was so stated at the time. I do not understand that such a state-

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MEN OF SUCH GREAT LEADING

(Henry IV, Act IV, Scene 3)

Louis Raemaekers in Le Soir, Brussels

BEFORE GENOA

Lenine to Mahomet: "Stay where you are, my old fellow. You are a prophet like myself, it is true, but not modern enough, not sufficiently civilized, to be invited to Genoa".

From Stephen Child, Boston

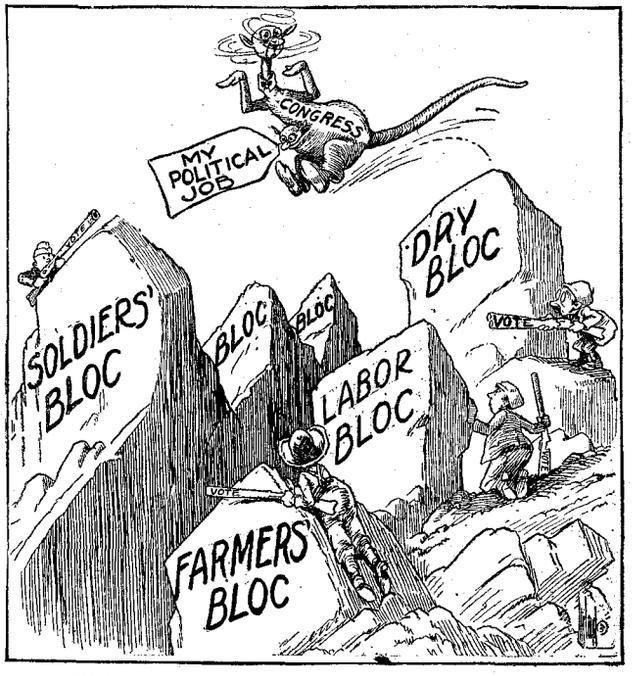
From Kladderadatsch, Berlin

LLOYD GEORGE BEATS THE DRUM

"And so we go our whole life long
With music and with noisy song."

From William C. Yaeger, Baltimore, Md.

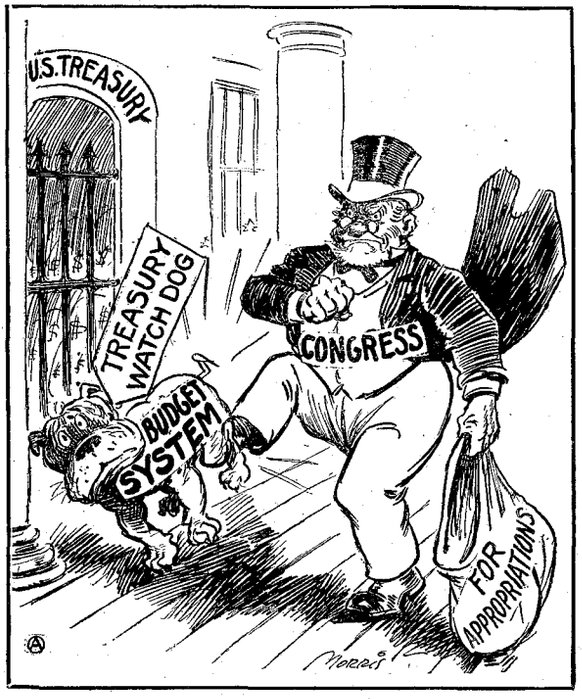
Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



MAYBE THIS CREATURE WAS SEEN FURTIVELY HOPPING ABOUT IN PATAGONIA

From Paul H. Ramsey, Columbus, Ohio

Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service



"GET OUT OF MY WAY!"

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ment of such an action impugns any one's character or calls for charges against the employees concerned or demands explanation by the Executive. . . . I shall maintain every regard for the Civil Service Law, but if a responsible executive head may not take such action as is deemed necessary for the good of the public service then such an inhibition on the powers of the Executive ought to be made very clear to Congress, to Government employees, and to the American public, to which we are all answerable. Then the responsibility may no longer be lodged with the Executive. Until such understanding is made clear I invite you and others who speak for Federal employees to join me in doing the things deemed necessary to promote the highest possible degree of Federal service."

Democratic papers have declared the dismissals to be a job raid pure and simple. The evidence on this point, however, will not be complete until the public learns the records and political affiliations of those chosen to replace the discharged employees.

SYMPTOMS OF A GOVERNMENTAL DISEASE

NEW YORK has a larger percentage of tubercular veterans of the World War than any other State. One year ago Congress appropriated more than $18,000,000 for building Governmental hospitals, and $1,000,000 of this fund was set aside by the Treasury Department for a tuberculosis hospital in New York State.

One year has passed since this appropriation became available, and the site for this hospital has not yet been chosen.

Protests against the hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, New York, recently moved the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to close this inadequate institution because it was not a fit place in which to house sick and wounded men. This hospital was closed, however, without any adequate provision being made for taking care of the men who were transferred. They have been largely assigned to public institutions maintained by the city of New York.

Public-spirited citizens have protested against such inaction and wrong action again and again. It seems to us, however, that such protests are directed against the symptoms of Governmental inefficiency rather than the disease. It is a useful task to see that John Jones is placed in a comfortable hospital and that his disability pay is promptly received. But such an act, worth while as it undoubtedly is, will do little or nothing towards curing the disease of bureaucratic indifference or of political favoritism of which John Jones was a victim. It is not enough to help individual John Joneses, for such assistance does not strike at the heart of the unfortunate treatment which our diseased and disabled veterans have received. As the Veterans' Bureau is now run, it has proved impossible for such men as Dr. Haven Emerson to render the services which they are willing to give to their country. What we want and must have is a Veterans' Bureau in which the policies outlined by experts will not be jeopardized by political expediency. The problem of hospitals and the treatment for disabled men is not a diminishing problem, it is a growing one. It must be solved right and solved now.

The Undergraduate Speaks Up

THE OUTLOOK appealed to the undergraduates of American universities and colleges to give its readers their views of intercollegiate sport.

Letters have come to us from twenty-six States of the Union and more than half a hundred institutions, fully representative of the whole body of American colleges and universities.

The letters are frank, vivid, and illuminating. Their average quality is higher than that of the letters received in any previous contest initiated by The Outlook.

It is going to be a hard task to judge these letters and to choose from among them, but we hope before long to be able to publish the prize-winning letters in these pages. We are grateful to our college friends who have co-operated with us in our effort to discover the point of view of the American undergraduate.

ON BEHALF OF THE AMATEUR SPIRIT

ELEVEN New England colleges—Amherst, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Trinity, Tufts, Union, Vermont, Wesleyan, and Williams—have taken a step for the purification of intercollegiate athletics which has attracted wide attention. The presidents of these institutions met and adopted a resolution which reads as follows:

> Recognizing that intercollegiate athletics are at present a part of the work of the department of physical education, we recommend to our respective faculties and trustees that, beginning with the fall of 1923, all coaches be appointed in the same way as are members of the faculty and other officers of the institution.
>
> We further recommend that as soon as it is practicable, and if possible by the fall of 1923, seasonal coaches be replaced by coaches who are members of the faculty as defined in the following terms: 1, they shall be paid by the college and only by the college; 2, they shall be in residence throughout the year; 3, they shall have other duties in the physical training department or in some other department in addition to their coaching; 4, they shall be paid at the same rate as the other members of the faculty; 5, they shall have the same permanence of appointment as other members of the faculty; 6, they shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty.

This resolution of course must be ratified by the faculties and boards of trustees of the respective colleges. There seems to be little doubt, however, that such will be the case. If an official change from seasonal coaches to faculty coaches can bring to the front in all colleges men of the type of Professor Spaeth, of Princeton, the move will be decidedly beneficial. If, however, the change is to be merely one of title rather than fact, we cannot see much benefit. The value of the suggested change depends wholly on the spirit in which it is carried out, and that spirit depends on something less concrete than written rules.

Evidence of the existence of that spirit has been given by the action of the college authorities in Princeton in declaring ineligible two men of great value to Princeton's teams. This step was taken upon the initiative of the Princeton authorities without the lodging of any protest from an athletic rival. Princeton, Yale, and Harvard have a tri-party agreement which contains the following rule:

> No student shall represent his university on any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support money, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the university committee on eligibility, subject to the approval of the committee of the three chairmen, on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete. All such cases are to be submitted in advance to the university committee on eligibility.

The two men involved failed, we understand, to report the receipt of a loan given them from a fund provided by Princeton graduates. The Faculty committee which investigated the matter was convinced that the men fully intended to repay the loans, but decided that they should be excluded from inter-

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collegiate competition because the loans were given them chiefly because they were athletes. There are many colleges where such loans would not even be questioned.

The whole matter of intercollegiate sport is so closely bound up with undergraduate opinion as well as with rules and faculties' decisions that we know the readers of The Outlook will anticipate with interest the chance to read the letters from undergraduates sent us in reply to the recent appeal of our sixth prize contest. These letters have come to us from twenty-six States and the Dominion of Canada, and they have been divided among sixty-seven colleges and universities. We hope before long to be able to print the best of these frank and illuminating comments from undergraduates.

A VETERAN CAMPAIGNER

FREDERIC VILLIERS, who died in England recently at the age of seventy, probably took part in more campaigns (at least fifteen, very likely more) than any man living—not as a soldier, but as artist and correspondent. In the first of the two Balkan wars which preceded the World War the King of Bulgaria pointed out Villiers and exclaimed, "That Englishman has seen more fighting than any soldier alive!"

Villiers began his war career in 1876 in Serbia, saw the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, was in the Sudanese fighting with Kitchener in 1898, the Chino-Japanese War of 1894, the Boer War of 1899, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, the Turco-Greek War of 1907, the invasion of Tripoli in 1911, the Balkan wars of 1912–13, and he was at the front with the French and British in the World War, to say nothing of several lesser conflicts. He belongs with the group of famous war correspondents of whom Archibald Forbes and George Steevens are other examples. He is said to have been the first to use the bicycle and later the moving-picture camera for war work. Incidentally, he "covered" many great ceremonies, such as the coronations of the last Czar and his predecessor, Alexander III.

It is often said that Rudyard Kipling in his "The Light that Failed" had Villiers in mind in his character Dick Heldar. Very probably this is because both were vivid painters of war pictures first and correspondents second.

In the early days of Villiers's war work well-credited newspaper representatives had a much freer hand than is possible under recent war conditions. Then such men as Villiers and Forbes spent most of their time in the saddle, took big risks, and went under fire as a matter of course. Villiers had no end

Keystone

FREDERIC VILLIERS

of narrow escapes and exciting adventures. His pictures had spirit, action, and brilliant realism. He knew every one. One writer says of him: "Villiers was guest and friend to emperors, viceroys, and princes, to gypsy kings whose realm was the open road, to sultans, brigand leaders, New York millionaires, and chiefs of the Afghan hills; he was the intimate and trusted confidant of field marshals, admirals, and Tommies, of diplomats and beggars."

Villiers's books give vivid impressions of war and peace, but his best work was done for the London illustrated weeklies.

THE RADIO AND THE NORTH POLE

WIRELESS telegraphy certainly, and wireless telephony probably, will play its part in the Arctic expedition

Kadel & Herbert

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN AND HIS METAL MONOPLANE

now planned by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who "discovered" the South Pole. He has a radio outfit capable of transmitting for 2,000 miles' distance, and he hopes to install on his ship Maud a telephone transmitter and receiver that will enable him to talk with his friends in Norway when he is drifting through the Polar Circle. The expedition will carry two airplanes—a little one for local scouting, and a big one capable of traveling many hundreds of miles from the ship and returning.

Amundsen lately started to cross the continent to Seattle in his all-metal monoplane, but met with an accident the first day. From Seattle he will sail about June 1 to Nome, Alaska, and thence to Spitzbergen—a course of from two to three thousand miles, passing near the Pole. This journey, chiefly by drifting, may take three, four, or possibly five years. His planes will be of the utmost service in observation and will give the party ability to observe and record immensely ahead of explorers who have depended solely on dogs and sleds.

The main object of the expedition is "to obtain complete meteorological information concerning the air and ocean currents around the North Pole, knowledge of which and their relation to weather conditions would be invaluable."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE COAL STRIKE

THE discussion over the coal strike has brought out a strong demand for a National Coal Commission. There is a good deal more in the coal situation than differences between workers and owners as to wages and hours. The coal industry is as basic as the railway or the agricultural industry. It has to do with commerce, transportation, manufactures, as well as protection for the home. Yet not since the great strike of 1902 has the subject been taken up officially, impartially, and in the people's interest.

The Federal Government by its Commerce and Labor Departments should, of course, do its best to get the representatives of labor and capital into conference for discussion, and perhaps arbitration, of the immediate questions in dispute. But beyond this is an opportunity that must not be neglected. If the movement toward Nationalization or Government ownership of the industry is to be withstood, then we must seriously consider what degree of regulation is desirable. A National Coal Commission made up of men of high standing and experience in economic and

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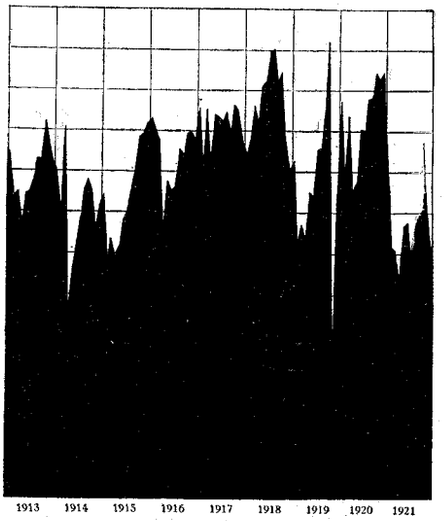
business matters should listen to exponents of capital, labor, and especially of the public interest at large. It should recommend legislation by Congress as needed. It should answer such questions as whether we should have a permanent Coal Labor Board, as we have the Railway Labor Board; whether the present laws about coal mining, transportation, and distribution are obeyed; whether human labor conditions are what they should be; whether the seasonal conditions of the coal trade are properly adjusted; whether regularity of employment can be substituted for the present alternation of rush periods and long "lay-offs" of miners; whether the soft-coal trade is, as has been said by Mr. Hoover, "one of the worst functioning industries in the country;" whether the admitted waste in the present coal business can be lessened.

One suggestion of the possible recommendations of such a board is made by Mr. William Hard in one of the remarkably instructive group of articles published in the "Survey's" Graphic on Coal. He says:

> Suppose, then, that a freedom of co-operative selling, mildly similar to the freedom granted to farmers in the Capper-Volstead Law, were offered to—or imposed upon—coal operators. Suppose that a certain degree of co-operation and of combination, by certain methods and within certain limits, were legalized throughout the coal industry in both its sections, anthracite and bituminous. Suppose that the activities of the co-operating persons and combined persons were subjected to a publicity which also would include the investments, the costs, the prices, the profits, existing and current in the whole totaled industry. What would happen then to the public's interest in an ethical price for coal?
>
> I venture to maintain the thesis that then for the first time the situation would exist which would make it possible to ascertain and to promulgate an ethical price for coal.

The graph reproduced herewith from a valuable pamphlet on "The Coal Miners' Insecurity" just issued by the Russell Sage Foundation will give an idea of the extraordinary variations in production in the soft-coal industry. Some of the varying conditions in the coal industry are shown in Mr. W. P. Helm's article in this issue.

As the soft-coal trade is very much the larger part of the country's coal business, and as its groups of mines differ extremely in quality and quantity of production, possibilities of profit, local and general sale opportunities, and many other points, it is evident that the bituminous-coal trade is complicated and insecure. To this add the competition between the unionized and non-unionized fields, and the difficulties grow



Courtesy of Russell Sage Foundation

THE IRREGULAR PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL IN THE LAST NINE YEARS

greater. All the more reason that a National Coal Commission should study and report. The ordinary manufacturer is bewildered by the complicated claims and statistics laid before him by capital and labor. He would like to know the facts simply and clearly. Congress has shown no disposition even to discuss on its floor several bills providing for public information or mild Governmental oversight. It could hardly ignore altogether in like manner the recommendations of a National Coal Commission.

The anthracite industry is highly organized; too highly organized, consumers say, for they are paying admittedly exorbitant prices, while a quarrel goes on as to whether it is the miner, the producer, the railway, or the middleman in distribution who gets too much. The operators and miners are still in conference and may settle their disputes. But beyond this the consumer would exceedingly like to have a judicial statement from a National Coal Commission which would let consumers know whether or not they are being fairly treated—and if not, why not.

That the worker should have a wage upon which he can support himself and his family decently and save a little for the future all non-partisans in this quarrel agree. Apparently some miners do, others do not; certainly of late the miner's employment, whatever the wage, has been exceedingly irregular and uncertain; thus seven dollars a day may be a high wage, but if it is received, say, only 150 days in a year the total of $1,050 is small nowadays, and the enforced idleness is demoralizing.

Yes, there are plenty of subjects in both branches of the coal industry which might well occupy the attention of such a National commission as many journals, conservative as well as radical, are now advocating. It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will take steps to that end.

EGYPT

A RECENT issue of the New York "Times" contains a long and well-written article by Joseph Collins entitled "England's Problem in Egypt." We regret that we do not know the author or his capacity for a first-hand knowledge of the Egyptians, except that it is apparent from the article that he has made a recent visit to that unhappy country. It is quite possible that there may be an indication in his name of a Sinn Fein prejudice against the colonial administration of the British Empire. But, while his article gives some very interesting and suggestive facts about the present situation in Egypt, it is also an illustration of the confusion of mind which has been produced in many good men by the phrase "self-determination of nations," invented, we believe, by President Wilson.

The facts are that the English Government, which has for many years been maintaining both a nominal and actual protectorate over Egypt, has entered upon a policy of retiring from that country as rapidly and as completely as the demands of law and order will permit. But this is not enough for some Egyptian politicians nor for Mr. Collins himself. Mr. Collins says:

> Yet freedom must come to Egypt and come soon. It is absurd to have given a listening ear and an understanding heart to the righteousness of self-determination, as we have done the past decade, and then stand supinely aside and be a witness of the repeated shipwreck on the rock of militarism of the negotiations leading to liberty and not raise our voice to justify Egypt's cause and clearly to publish its merit. There are approximately 13,000,000 voices in Egypt, and it is probably quite within the truth to say 95 per cent of them are clamoring for the British Empire to terminate its protectorate, with its forces, and substitute fraternalism for paternalism. It is not a question of religion, as some alarmists would have us believe. It is not even selfishness and predatoriness.
>
> Just as a child can make its mother yield if it keeps up its clamor long and loud enough, providing it does not display conduct that alienates the mother's affection and provoke wrath that is beyond control, so will Egypt succeed. First, because it is her right; second, because it is in conformity with evolution; and, third, because an enlightened public opinion of other nations will insist upon it.

Having uttered this sentiment, which is creditable to his feeling but not entirely to his logic, Mr. Collins in an amusingly inconsistent fashion goes on to point out that Egypt is still in the

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infancy of development and needs a protecting mother. He says that no nation can be self-governing unless it has education and intelligence, and that with this necessity the "blighting illiteracy" and the "supine acceptation" of the Egyptians of the unwillingness of their leaders to give them elementary education is "enigmatic." He describes the only university which the Egyptians themselves have established, the Mohammedan University of El Azhar.

This University has thousands of students, and the writer of these lines, like Mr. Collins, has seen them assembled in their mediæval fashion, sitting on their haunches studying the philosophy of the Koran. There are, as Mr. Collins rightly says, in this unique Egyptian University no laboratories, apparatus, charts, or other aids or ancillæ of the pedagogic art and no Arabic scientific literature. What modern nations understand by education is to be obtained by the Egyptians only in schools established by English and Americans. To quote Mr. Collins again: "Lice, mosquitoes, and flies kill men, potential and actual men, in Egypt every year, and will continue to do so until the fundamental principles of hygience are taught in the schools and enforced by the medical profession. Imagine a country, the mother of civilization, in which the simplest principles of sanitary science are as hidden from ninety per cent of its inhabitants as the meaning of the inscriptions on the Rosetta stone are to the scrubwomen of the British Museum, and one gets a faint idea of their ignorance of hygiene and all that it implies."

And yet, saying this, Mr. Collins still insists that under the law of self-determination these people ought to be left to themselves to maintain the great waterworks and projects of the Nile, and perhaps even to protect the Suez Canal, which is one of the essential highways of modern civilization. We do not understand the consistency of a political writer who urges that the British administration should retire bag and baggage from Egypt and almost in the same breath exclaims: "How can a country, the vast preponderance of whose education and culture is fostered and conditioned by such an institution as El Azhar, legitimately expect to participate in world order and conduct of civilized nations?"

The facts are that Great Britain has saved Egypt from the murderous exploitation of the Turks and has given the peasantry of that ancient country the only system of justice that they have known for centuries and the only methods of agriculture which have saved them from periodical famine and starvation. The English Government still has a duty to perform for the civilized world in Egypt. The only things that can be demanded from England with regard to Egypt are that her protectorate government in the country of the Nile shall be administered for the benefit of the Egyptians and the purpose of as rapidly as possible giving them a control in administrative affairs.

(C) Keystone
FUAD PASHA, WHO HAS ASSUMED THE TITLE OF KING OF EGYPT

If England had followed the will-o'-the-wisp of self-determination in 1910, when Boutros Pasha, the native Egyptian Prime Minister, was assassinated by the very type of Egyptian revolutionists who are now demanding that the British abandon the Nile and the Suez Canal, Egypt would have been successfully invaded by the Turks under German leadership in the World War, the Suez Canal would have been cut, the Mediterranean might have been made a closed sea, and the Germans might have won the World War in the first two years of its prosecution.

MEMORIES CONVENIENTLY SHORT

VARIOUS organizations have begun an attack upon the Volstead Act and upon the Eighteenth Amendment. It is their entire right to agitate for a modification of the Volstead Act or for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If, in accordance with our Governmental practices, they desire to effect a change in the law and the Constitution, no one should object, but if in working towards this end they use arguments which are palpably false they ought not to complain if certain facts are kindly and considerately brought to their attention.

Those who are working for the repeal of prohibition legislation say, and rightly, that the Volstead Act has made lawbreakers out of previously law-abiding citizens and that part, at least, of our present crime wave is due to this fact. When, however, they say that the restoration of the liquor traffic will restore respect for the law, they manifest a singular forgetfulness. When did the liquor traffic in America show anything but an enforced recognition of the sanctity of the law? The saloon and the saloon element, backed by brewers and distillers, laughed at law whenever the laugh proved profitable. The liquor traffic corrupted legislatures, dominated municipal governments, and debauched minors without the slightest moral compunction. Greed for the dollar at any cost was not confined to the manufacturers of what prohibitionists call the "demon rum;" it was the gentle-hearted brewer as well who, holding the corner-saloon keeper between his thumb and fingers, forced in many instances violations of law and public order. A little less greed and a little more regard for public decency, and the country might not have been roused to the elimination of the saloon.

The present situation presents tremendous difficulties, but let us not fool ourselves into believing that these difficulties can be eliminated by turning the country over to the tender mercies of a law-abiding liquor trade that never was.

NOT SO RED AS THEY ARE PAINTED

IT is a spirit of pharisaic intolerance that sweepingly imputes low morals by classes or professions. Actors and college students have suffered most under such sweeping condemnation. We are glad to see that the talk about low standards of conduct in the colleges was deprecated the other day at the New England Conference of the Methodist Church. One of the secretaries of the Educational Board, Dr. Warren Sheldon, reported that a recent examination of moral conditions in a hundred colleges left the conviction that among students the standards as to morality are at least as high as in any other group of corresponding numbers. Dr. Sheldon said: "I do not mean to imply that college dormitories are glowing examples of rectitude, for single men living in barracks do not naturally grow into plaster saints. My contention is that the moral standard of any representative group of college men is higher than a correspond-

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ing group of young men from any other field of activity."

Every one who has lived in a college town knows how pranks and noise and youthful ebullition on the part of students are mistaken for terrible viciousness, and how the dissipation and extravagance of a comparatively small number of students are held up to the alarm of distant parents, while few ever think of asking whether as large percentages of fast young fellows might not be found among clerks or young professional men.

Having done this friendly act toward the student, our Methodist friends might well go further and remove their ancient ban from the decent stage and the decent dance. In fact, several local Conferences have already recommended that the "blue laws" of the Book of Discipline be rescinded, but no General Conference has been willing to act. A protest made by a Methodist layman, son of a Methodist minister, has just been laid before the New York Conference. It declares that at the bar of public opinion Methodism is held responsible for Bishop Joseph F. Berry's statement made in the fall of 1920, at Atlantic City, in answer to a request for information from the Actors' Equity Association. Bishop Berry is quoted as saying: "No dancing master or actor could get into the Methodist Church without very sincere repentance. Dancing and theater-going are specifically prohibited to members. Inasmuch as we prohibit these iniquities, we could hardly be expected to admit to membership those who are responsible for their promotion."

It is time that liberal-minded people—and individual Methodists are notably liberal and human in spirit—should drop the austere attitude of an ancient asceticism and recognize the fact that as to morality men and women are to be judged as individuals and not by classes.

WHERE NEGROES ARE STILL OWNED

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BY ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT

In the long run, the world is going to have the best, and any difference in race, religion, or previous history will not long keep the world from what it wants.—*Booker Taliaferro Washington.*

"SLAVERY was a success."

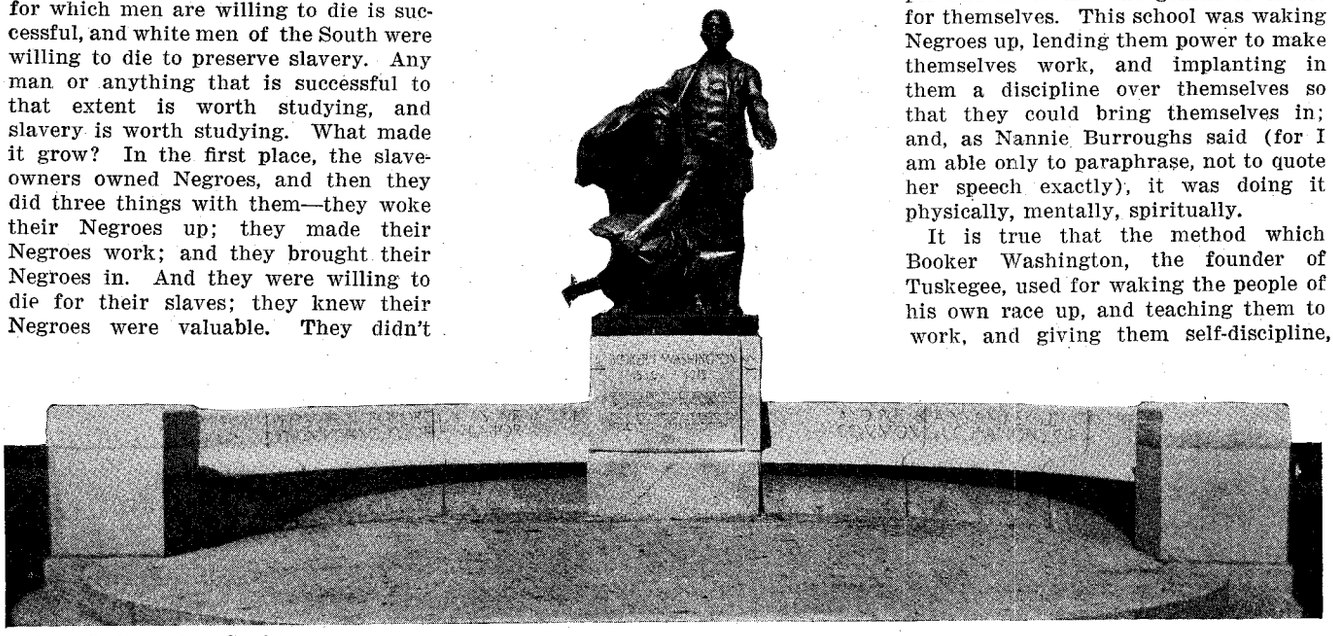
The audience gasped. It was a Negro woman who said that. She was standing on the platform of the chapel of Tuskegee Institute. Before her her hearers were ranged, row upon row. Of the twenty-five hundred or more of the faces that were looking up into her face and were following her as she strode back and forth on that platform, certainly more than two thousand were black.

"Understand me," she demanded. "I hate slavery. It was the wickedest institution known to man. But anything for which men are willing to die is successful, and white men of the South were willing to die to preserve slavery. Any man or anything that is successful to that extent is worth studying, and slavery is worth studying. What made it grow? In the first place, the slave-owners owned Negroes, and then they did three things with them—they woke their Negroes up; they made their Negroes work; and they brought their Negroes in. And they were willing to die for their slaves; they knew their Negroes were valuable. They didn't leave those valuable Negroes to wake up of themselves. They saw that they were awake in time. And after they had made them work, they did not leave them to run about at night, for they knew the value of rest; so after work they brought their Negroes in. Now slavery has gone forever and white men own Negroes no longer. But Negroes are owned still. Every Negro in this house owns a Negro. Every one of you owns what the South was willing to die for. Are you willing to do for your Negroes what the South did for theirs?" At this, a colored man in the audience shouted, "There now!" Nannie Burroughs scarcely paused to let the audience echo the colored man's ejaculation, but went on: "I have been thinking of what this institution here means, and I have found out. That's what it means. Wake your Negro up. Make your Negro work. Bring your Negro in. The thing is solved."

In that audience there were white people from the North as well as from the South. Some of them were people of wealth and most of them were, in one way or another, people of leadership, and that black woman's speech struck them as hard as it struck any black hearer. Perhaps for the first time some of them realized that every white person owns a white person and should wake that white person up, and make him work, and bring him in.

That is exactly the effect that Tuskegee had upon me. Here were colored people creating for colored people an educational institution which white people had never had the genius to create for themselves. This school was waking Negroes up, lending them power to make themselves work, and implanting in them a discipline over themselves so that they could bring themselves in; and, as Nannie Burroughs said (for I am able only to paraphrase, not to quote her speech exactly), it was doing it physically, mentally, spiritually.

It is true that the method which Booker Washington, the founder of Tuskegee, used for waking the people of his own race up, and teaching them to work, and giving them self-discipline,



Tuskegee Institute Press Service

THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL, BY CHARLES KECK, WHICH WAS UNVEILED AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, APRIL 5. THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED AT A COST OF $25,000, CONTRIBUTED BY MORE THAN 100,000 NEGROES

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Photograph by C. M. Battey

ROBERT R. MOTON, THE ABLE SUCCESSOR OF THE FOUNDER OF TUSKEGEE

Photograph by C. M. Battey

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

was the method which he found and learned at Hampton, where he was taught. It is true that that method was worked out by white people; but it was worked out for Negroes. It was very nearly literally hitching a wagon to a star. It was hitching work to mind. Educationists call it co-ordinating the academic and the industrial. That is not altogether unknown in schools and colleges generally; but ordinarily it is a method grafted upon practices which are based on the theory that the hands do not need the mind and that the mind is quite independent of the hands. At Hampton and at Tuskegee, on the other hand, the whole process of education is one of partnership between hand and mind. When the boys and girls in either of these schools study arithmetic, they practice carpentry, or paper-hanging, or some other manual trade, simultaneously. Their problems are the problems that they themselves are meeting in their work, and their work is itself disciplinary and educational because it enlists their minds. When they study social conditions (I heard a class in American history reciting on this subject), they do not learn things out of books alone, but out of the condition of the people in their own county and of their own race. A geometry lesson can be demonstrated not merely upon the blackboard but upon a wagon wheel or a pair of shafts. That, however, is but the method; and it is common to Hampton and Tuskegee. What is distinctive of Tuskegee is that by this method the Negroes of the South are waking themselves up, making themselves work, and bringing themselves into the subjection of their own control.

It is time that educational leaders in this country were found who could do for and with white people what Booker Washington has done for and with the blacks.

Perhaps there is a white Tuskegee somewhere. If so, I do not know where it is to be found.

Founder's Day at Tuskegee was April 5. This year it was celebrated by the unveiling of a monument to the founder. For three or four days beforehand people were gathering, by train, by automobile, by horse and buggy, by mule power, and on foot, to pay their respects to one of the greatest of Americans.

On the Sunday preceding some of us were greeted by the students, and then went to chapel with them. There we heard them sing their spirituals and with them listened to a sermon on overcoming. In the afternoon we drove out about ten miles into the country to attend service at the Mount Nebo Baptist Church. There the colored congregation was already assembled in the little meeting-house. One of our number, Mary Antin, who remembers her childhood in Poland, said that the sound of the chanting, if chanting it can be called—a strange harmony which modernists in music would find it vain to attempt to reproduce by any artificial means—carried her back across the intervening years to some remote church in Russia. There we listened to the colored preacher who had made arrangements with his other congregations at distant points to be present on this Sunday to greet the white visitors. Again the sermon spoke of warfare. Brother Chisholm took as his text that passage from the Apostle Paul's second letter to the Corinthians which reaches its climax by describing that warfare as "bringing into captivity every thought." We beat the Germans, he said, and drove them from France to defensive positions on their own soil; black and white, together we drove them back; and we captured their army. But the Germans are as mean as ever. Why? he asked. Because, he answered, though we captured their bodies, we did not bring into captivity their thoughts. That, said he, is what the Church has to do—to bring into captivity the thought of the world.

That is exactly what Tuskegee is doing. It is capturing the thought of the colored race in America. There at Tuskegee is exemplified the power of a simple idea. Many of those who once thought that Booker Washington was degrading the Negro by teaching him the dignity of work and was perpetuating in the race traditions of servility are coming to see that, instead, he was giving them the key to mastery. When before have men turned to Negro leaders for guidance in science and education? Let me give two examples.

One of the teachers at Tuskegee is Professor Carver. Except for the fact that genius has so often disguised itself, I could hardly imagine that this grizzled Negro, serenely indifferent to his appearance, was doing some of the most remarkable work in his laboratory of agricultural chemistry that I've ever heard of. Out of the soil of the Institute's campus and farm he has developed a number of paints and stains. Out of the crops of that region he has manufactured in his laboratory scores of food products—a hundred from the peanut, eighty from the pecan nut, and one hundred and twelve from the sweet potato. There at Tuskegee is a laboratory for the application of the science of chemistry to agriculture which would certainly command respect in any institution.

There in Tuskegee is one of the headquarters of co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics in which the State of Alabama co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture. For a good part of a morning I listened to the reports of the colored men and women who were carrying out throughout the rural districts of that State knowledge of better farming and better living. And, although they did not say so, I soon learned that they did not confine their instruction to the colored people, but they let it filter through to the whites. Other parts of the country are receiving education like this through the Farm Bureaus; but here the people are receiving the same kind of education through a somewhat different machinery. I learned something about making tin cups out of tin cans which I expect to practice myself. The point, however, is not that there is instruction in good farming methods, but that Tuskegee, by virtue of the power it is imparting to Negroes to wake themselves up, to make themselves work, and to bring themselves in, has assumed a leadership in Alabama which it would never have got through merely claiming the right of Negroes to lead.

These two instances, both agricultural, of the power which Booker Washington's idea, derived from Hampton and expressed at Tuskegee, has given to the Negroes to secure leadership through service might be supplemented by other instances almost indefinitely. Everywhere throughout the school the objective set before the students is nothing less than the best. I asked a student in

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the photographic department whether these appliances that I saw the class working with were not far beyond the means of any one going out from this school to become a photographer. "Of course," was his answer; "but any one who knows how to use these appliances knows how to do without them; and when the time comes for him to get a projecting machine, for example, he will know how to use it." Those boys are being trained with an ambition to make of themselves in each case the best photographer in town. The effect of all this—whether it is in plumbing, or carpentry, or shoemaking, or automobile repairing, or any of the other trades—is to leaven the South with colored men and women convinced that the only effective strategy in the struggle for progress on the part of any race is the strategy of giving the world the best that is in the race. As a consequence, Tuskegee is a center to which Negro leaders naturally repair. During the few days I was there there were a gathering of representatives of the Negro press and a convention of Negro Baptists. Tuskegee is perhaps the center in the South of the Rosenwald School Movement, which is giving to the Negro people of the rural districts in the South schools which long ago ought to have been at the service of the country children in Maine and New York and Minnesota and every other State.

Indeed Tuskegee has brought into captivity not only the thoughts of Southern Negroes, but the thoughts of whites, North and South, as well. There was a play given at that school on Founder's Day eve which I should like to see put on tour. It was entitled "A Day in a Rural Home." Each student who participated wrote his or her own part. Separately these parts might have been regarded as essays. In fact, the exercises were called "Rhetoricals;" but the effect was that of a simple play. It was staged in and about a three-room house, and the action consisted in the daily routine of milking, cooking, gardening, sweeping, dusting, bed-making, blacksmithing, automobile repairing, and even vaccinating a hen. One of the *dramatis personæ* was a cow. Simplicity in furnishing and in practice did not prevent these youths from setting forth in each practice what was best. Perhaps some other school could duplicate that exhibition, but I know of none for white students.

Nearly eighteen years ago it was repeatedly said to me in the South that as long as Booker Washington lived Tuskegee would probably flourish; but it was doubtful whether there were other leaders to be found in the Negro race who could carry such a school without white supervision. Such fears could be disproved only by experience; and experience has now disproved them. In Dr. R. R. Moton Tuskegee has a man of unquestioned leadership, self-effacing, modest, but powerful. Dr. Moton was the outstanding personality among whites and blacks during those days I spent at the Institute. Those crowded days were a test of a man's administrative capacity, and they bore witness of Dr. Moton's power of direction. Distinct from Booker Washington in personality, he is like him in combining simplicity, humility, purpose, and power.

One of the most moving and most characteristic of the plantation melodies, the spirituals, which Tuskegee is preserving to the enrichment of the literature of folk music, is "Live a Humble." Those who have read Booker Washington's great autobiography, "Up From Slavery" (which first appeared as a series of articles in The Outlook), can understand what power there is in a man who, with purpose and will, lives a humble. To-day that man, of such obscure origin that he knew nothing of the date or place of his birth except that he "must have been born somewhere and at some time," receives the tribute of men without regard to station. On Founder's Day tributes were paid to him by former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina; Dr. G. C. Hall, a prominent colored physician of Chicago; and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the General Education Board; and as the final ceremony, Charles Keck's monument, the gift of a hundred thousand Negroes to Tuskegee, was unveiled with a presentation address by Dr. Washington's former secretary, E. J. Scott, an address of acceptance by the President of Tuskegee's Trustees, W. G. Willcox, and an address by a Tuskegee graduate, A. J. Neely. Here black and white, Northerner and Southerner, private citizen and former official, united in representing the homage that is given the man who, forgetting himself, lent power to a lowly people to wake themselves up, set themselves to work, and bring themselves in.

THE PROSPECT FOR CHEAPER COAL

BY WILLIAM P. HELM, JR.

THE householder who expects the coal strike to make a big cut in the price of next winter's coal most certainly will be disappointed. No matter which side wins, the retail price will remain, on the average, not far from what it is to-day.

That is largely because the present controversy affects but one of several items which go to build up the prevalent high retail prices. That item is the cost of production. The other items concern distribution of the coal after it is produced. They are unaffected by the strike. They will be found, barring the unexpected, at its termination just exactly where they were at its beginning.

It costs, on the average, at least twice as much to distribute coal after it is mined as it does to mine it in the first place. If soft coal were given away, free of cost, on railway cars at Pittsburgh mines, it would still cost the consumer $4 a ton in Pittsburgh and more than $16 in Los Angeles.

If the soft-coal mine operators were to win every point they have raised in the present controversy, the retail cost of their product probably would not drop more than fifty cents a ton, delivered on the sidewalk, in any city in the United States.

If the anthracite mine operators were to win their contention throughout, the retail price of coal probably would not be reduced more than one dollar a ton.

And there you are. Why? Well, let's take a specific case by way of illustration.

In Pittsburgh lump coal (bituminous) for household use sold on December 15 last for $6.75 a ton. The operators paid pick miners for digging and loading the coal at the rate of $1.04 a ton.

The spread between what the miner received and what the householder paid for the same coal was $5.71, or about five and one-half times what the miner got out of the transaction. The distance in that case between the miner at work digging the coal in the mine and the householder shoveling it into his furnace was about fifty miles.

On the face of these figures, some one apparently made an inordinate profit. Superficially there would appear to be no adequate reason why in a fifty-mile trip the price of a ton of coal should increase more than five hundred per cent.

Investigation, however, discloses several pertinent conditions concerning distribution which contributed to the rise in price. It also leads to the conclusion that present methods of handling, marketing, and distributing coal are wasteful, archaic, and utterly out of step with the march of the times toward industrial economy.

Beginning the investigation, we start at the coal-walled room in which the miner works. The coal he loads into his mine car is carried away, with other cars similarly loaded, over a narrow-gauge railway track laid on the floor of the mine to the bottom of a shaft which extends upward to the earth's surface. An electric locomotive "gathers" and transports the coal thus loaded and, returning, distributes empty mine cars among the workers. At the bottom of

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the shaft the mine car is placed on an elevator which whisks it up at hair-raising speed to a tipple at the top. As fast as the coal is brought up it is dumped, put over a picking table where slate and other impurities are removed by hand, carried to screens where it is automatically separated into sizes, and loaded either by a boom or by gravity into railway cars beneath.

Methods vary at different mines, but the above illustration is typical of Pittsburgh. In the anthracite fields the treatment is much more elaborate. But, in any event, it at once becomes manifest that the man with the pick who digs and loads the coal is but one of a considerable number of men who must handle it before it is finally loaded into railway cars. In some mines as many as 200 separate items of cost, most of them involving employment of labor, enter into the simple operation of bringing a ton of coal from the bosom of the earth to the main line of railway track for shipment.

Incidentally, most of the actual mining in up-to-date mines is done, not by pick miners, but by machines which cut the coal much more economically and quickly. Also it should be noted that more soft coal is burned in American homes than anthracite.

When coal comes from the miner, it is a mixture of lump and slack, termed run of mine. In that form it is suitable for industrial use, but not for household consumption. The householder uses, generally, only the lumps. Accordingly, the lump coal is separated from the slack, the effect being the same as the skimming of milk for cream.

The price, therefore, which the householder paid the Pittsburgh retailer bought the cream of coal. Electric companies and other industrial plants use the slack, paying therefor as little as 95 cents a ton, or less than the pick miner receives for his run of mine product.

Lump coal sold in the Pittsburgh field on December 15 last at $2.65 a ton, loaded on railway cars at the mine. Run of mine sold at $2.15. The figures are taken from the "Coal Review," the official publication of the National Coal Association, which, in turn, reprinted them from a coal-trade journal.

Out of $1.11, the difference between $1.04 paid the miner for digging a ton of run of mine coal and $2.15 received therefor, the operator had to stand up to two hundred additional items of cost for handling and preparing his product and, in addition, get a profit. He didn't get much profit at those figures. According to J. D. A. Morrow, Vice-President of the National Coal Association, producers of about 55,000,000 tons of coal during the first seven months of 1921 sustained an average loss of two cents a ton, and in November and December the loss was much larger. Those figures, Mr. Morrow explained to the Inter-State Commerce Commission recently, represented the tonnage upon which the Association had obtained reports covering sales and other pertinent information.

But between $2.65, which the operator received for lump coal on board cars at his mine in the Pittsburgh field last December, and $6.75, which the consumer paid f. o. b. sidewalk opposite the cellar, there is a spread of $4.10. Somebody got that $4.10. Who?

Let's continue our investigation.

When coal leaves the tipple, it generally passes through a jobber's hands. The jobber, often a subsidiary of the operator, may receive as much as 25 cents a ton for bringing producer and buyer together. The jobber is the connecting link between the producer and the retailer.

In dull, or normal, times he buys from one middleman and sells to the other. In boom times he may sell to another middleman, and the other middleman sell to still another, and so on. Coal, in this way, sometimes passes through the hands of as many as a dozen middlemen, each adding his profit, before it reaches the retailer. That, however, is unusual. Ordinarily there is but one middleman, or jobber.

In the days of the Fuel Administration the jobber was held to a 15-cent commission. In nine instances out of ten his toll did not exceed that figure last December. Many times he received only 10 cents. On 5 cents a ton commission, the jobber—often a man with a one-room office—sometimes paid the rent, the stenographer, and his postage bill, and still made a slight profit.

Assume, however, that the jobber's commission was 25 cents. That brings the total cost to the retailer up to $2.90 a ton at the mine.

The average freight charge for bringing this coal into Pittsburgh is about 84 cents a ton. It is a high charge; but, even so, the railways were not overburdened by the profit. Assume, however, in order to facilitate reckoning, that the retailer bought his coal at a mine from which the freight charge, including switching, amounted to $1.10 a ton. That would have brought the cost up to $4 a ton, delivered at his yard.

Now if that coal could be wafted in, say, in one-ton, two-ton, or five-ton lots from the railway car standing on the retailer's trestle to the consumer's cellar without cost, the price to the consumer would not have exceeded $4.50 a ton. Unfortunately, however, there had to be considered instead such things as trucks; storage-yard rentals; poorly paved streets which hampered quick deliveries; and drivers, clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, and other employees to whom the retailer paid regular wages or salaries. Also there was the element of bad accounts, for not all purchasers of coal pay their bills.

A two-ton truck, operated by a driver and his assistant, making four trips from the yard to the consumers' cellars in a day's time is doing excellent work. When to the cost of this expensive method of distribution were added other costs which the retailer paid in conducting his business, the total mounted up in surprising fashion. It reached a minimum of $2 a ton, and in some cases went to $2.50 or beyond. The higher figure would leave the retailer a profit of twenty-five cents.

That, surely, cannot be regarded as excessive; yet it probably represented the average profit which the average retailer made on his $6.75 coal in the city of Pittsburgh in December, 1921. And what happened in Pittsburgh, close to the coal fields, is typical of what happened elsewhere throughout the country, in cities which lie alongside the producing sections and cities which are far away.

In corresponding degree it is typical of anthracite as well, the first cost of the coal at the mine being from two to three times as much as the first cost of bituminous coal, due to greater refinements of treatment in preparation for the market.

Thus three profits—those of the operator, the jobber, and the retailer—lie within the industry between coal in the ground and coal in the cellar. Those three profits at the outside, in the case of the $6.75 coal at Pittsburgh, hardly exceeded a total of one dollar a ton. Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if they even approximated that figure.

Outside the industry there is a profit to the railway which hauled the coal. The rest of the difference between mine cost and sidewalk cost represents the cost of handling from the retailer's yard to the consumer, plus a profit to the retailer.

Now as to profits.

No accurate measure has ever been obtained, so far as the writer can learn, of the jobber's profits, in the gross, or the retailer's. There, however, are certain public records which illuminate the operator's profits. Among them are the tax returns.

In 1919, the returns to the Federal Government disclose, there were 3,228 corporations engaged in mining coal. Corporations, it should be noted, mine more than ninety-five per cent of the total output. More than half of them—1,647, to be exact—lost money. The amount of their losses was about $23,000,000. The other 1,581 corporations made about $99,000,000. Deducting losses from profits, therefore, the industry made net somewhat less than $76,000,000. It paid the Federal Government nearly $18,000,000 in income and profits taxes, leaving about $58,000,000 available for dividends, etc.

Now in 1919 there were mined 547,000,000 tons of coal. The $76,000,000 profit amounted to about 14 cents a ton on all coal mined.

The Census Bureau reports an investment of about $2,300,000,000 in the coal mines of the country that year. The $58,000,000 net profit left after paying

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taxes would mean a dividend, if divided evenly among all plants, of about two and one-half per cent on the entire investment.

That year was a poor one; 1917 was better. There are figures on that, too. Among them are the contents of Senate Document No. 259.

Senate Document No. 259 was compiled in 1918 by Mr. McAdoo in response to a Senate resolution directing him to submit "all information in possession of the Treasury Department relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through proposed revenue legislation or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes." Its nearly four hundred large pages are devoted to very small typed tabulations of corporations which earned more than fifteen per cent on capital stock during 1917.

The lists contained able representation from almost every industry in the country. From the soft-coal operators' ranks there were 343 firms listed in the chief (Appalachian) field. By way of comparison, there were 1,616 banking firms listed, 199 hotels, 287 moving-picture shows, 485 flour, feed, and grist mills, 202 forges and foundries, 118 makers of automobiles and automobile parts, 1,633 grocery stores, 2,054 clothing and dry-goods stores, and so on. All the firms were corporations, of course. They were not listed by name, but by code numbers which protected their identity.

The 343 firms listed in the Appalachian coal fields, the Treasury Department advises the writer, were located in the eight States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In one of the lists (there were two in the Document) 309 coal producers on invested capital of about $86,000,000 made net income aggregating more than $40,600,000. That is nearly fifty per cent for the year, or at the rate of nearly one per cent a week.

The second list contained only 34 firms. Their capitalization totaled within a few thousands of $100,000,000, and their net income was in excess of $32,000,000, a return of more than thirty-two per cent.

These figures, however, represented only the profiteers—perhaps ten per cent of the capital invested in the industry. The other ninety per cent did not profiteer within the meaning of the word as defined by the Senate resolution. Some of them undoubtedly lost money. Individual instances, however, of high profits were common. The top notch was made by a little undercapitalized firm which returned 5,963 per cent on its capital stock. One mammoth company and its subsidiaries, capitalized at nearly $70,000,000, were reported in the Document to have made a net income during the year of more than $10,000,000. Another firm, with invested capital of about $4,500,000, made net income of more than $2,700,000, or more than sixty per cent.

Returns for 1918 were much more moderate in net income. The returns for 1920 have not yet been tabulated, but they will undoubtedly surpass those for the hitherto banner year of 1917. And in 1921, the succeeding year, the industry lost more money than ever before.

Coming back to the present controversy, we find that the soft-coal operators propose to cut wages about thirty per cent, on the average.

The cost of producing soft coal, according to testimony placed before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, approximates $2.60 a ton, of which the mine employees received a total of $1.97. A thirty per cent cut in this item of cost, therefore, would equal about 59 cents.

But the operators—again we are dealing with averages—claim that they lost two cents a ton before the strike. They cannot be expected to continue operations at a loss. If they were therefore to sell at bare cost, the consumer would get his soft coal for 57 cents a ton less than he is paying now. And, even in the case of a clean-cut and complete victory on the part of the bituminous operator all along the line, unless freight, handling, and other distribution charges not in any way involved in the strike dispute are reduced, that is the sum total of the benefit which the consumer will receive.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A SOCIAL GOSPEL

I believe that it is imperative to preach a social Gospel as well as an individual one, for is not Christianity for the whole of life? Now as a Christian minister what can I say? How far may I go? Am I to touch upon methods as well as spirit? Am I merely to emphasize fundamentals of character or apply them to the questions of social and economic life?

A Pastor.

HERE are two questions. Many ministers are asking them. Parishioners are giving to them contradictory replies.

I. The ancient Hebrews called themselves a "peculiar people." One peculiarity was that they looked forward, not backward, for their golden age. Their prophets foretold a time yet to come when war would cease and the implements of warfare would be converted into agricultural implements, when property would be equably distributed and poverty would be abolished, when education would be universal and the spirit of reverence and loyalty would be diffused throughout the community and all would know the Lord from the least to the greatest. This reign of God on the earth would be initiated by a Messiah, sometimes described as a Man of Sorrows, sometimes as a Prince of Power.

In his first preaching Jesus declared that this kingdom of heaven was at hand, and in his first recorded sermon in the synagogue at Nazareth that he had come to usher it into the world. At the same time he declared that Jehovah was the God of the heathen as well as of the Jews and that this kingdom would be a world kingdom. The congregation, angered by a catholic spirit which they could not comprehend and thinking him guilty of blasphemy in teaching that God could care for pagans, rose in wrath and thrust him from the synagogue. Never again, I think, until near the end of his life, did he speak in public address as plainly of the kingdom of God; he veiled his teaching concerning it in stories by which he might hope to get an entrance into the minds of his hearers before they knew what he was driving at and could shut the door against him. But in parables he has made it plain to us that this kingdom would not be handed out to the people from the clouds, a gift of God costing them nothing, but would grow up gradually, without observation, against obstacles, through conflict, involving toil and the practice of self-sacrifice in his followers.

When Christ was killed, his disciples gave up their hope; when he rose from the dead, their hopes rose with him. They went out with their message that the world's Deliverer had come, and the poor, the slaves, the freedmen, the outcasts of society, welcomed the news with enthusiasm. At first the disciples, in spite of their Master's teaching, thought he would presently come again and bring the kingdom with him. But the years went by and he did not come. Then they hoped that the Christian religion would become the religion of the state. It did, but pagan Rome remained pagan in spirit though Christian in creed. Then they concluded that the Church was the kingdom of God, though it dwelt in a kingdom of the devil. But the Church grew corrupt, and those who desired to be "religious" fled from the world to dwell in monasteries and convents or the solitude of the desert. Thus gradually the doctrine was developed

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that this is a "lost world" and that the object of Christians is to save as many individuals as possible from the wreck. The disciples continued to say: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" but their utmost hope was that they might be able so to live in a world given over to the devil that they might, when they died, get into a kingdom of heaven beyond the grave.

Yet all the time the kingdom of God was growing up secretly on the earth as Christ had foretold it would. The story has been often and well told in such books as Guizot's "History of Civilization," Lecky's "History of European Morals," and Brace's "Gesta Christi." From the very first the immoral gods of the pagan world were shut out from the Christian churches, though their statues remained christened with the names of Christian saints. The bloodless sacrifice of the mass took the place of the bloody sacrifices of the heathen worship. Slaves were emancipated. The condition of laborers was gradually, very gradually, improved. Charity was inspired, and hospitals and asylums for the poor, the sick, and the suffering were created. Parochial schools were organized for the education of the common people. Marriage was elevated from a commercial contract to a religious sacrament. Private wars ceased and some restraint was by the common consent of civilized nations put upon public war. Nations that do not regard these restraints are no longer regarded as civilized.

For the last century or century and a half the Church has been returning to the idea of the Gospel inculcated by the prophets in the Old Testament and by Christ in the New Testament. It is primarily a Social Gospel. It is true that the Christian religion prepares men here for their unknown life hereafter; but the *primary* object of the Christian Church is to inspire men to establish the kingdom of God on this earth, the kingdom which is here and now the reign of righteousness or fair dealing, of peace or good will, of joy or universal welfare. The invitation of the Church to the individual should be an invitation, not to enter an ark for his own salvation, but to enlist in an army to save the world.

II. What can the Christian minister do to promote the answer to the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done *on earth* as it is in heaven"? Shall he deal only with fundamentals of character, or shall he apply them to questions of social and economic life? Let me illustrate this question by a concrete example of the two methods.

A preacher realizes that the virus of speculation has got into his congregation. One or two of his families have suffered losses hard to bear. He gets a volume about Wall Street, spends a couple of weeks in studying it, and prepares two sermons on the moral evils of speculation. In the first sermon he condemns buying on futures. After the sermon one of his parishioners walks home with him. "I hope you have laid in your coal, parson," he says. "Surely; I laid it in last July. I always do; cheaper, you know." "So you have been dealing in futures." "But that's different," replies the parson. "How different?" He cannot exactly tell, and the conversation changes. The next Sunday he preaches the second sermon and condemns buying on a margin. The same parishioner walks home with him. "I hear you have been buying a home recently." "Yes," says the preacher, "and I think I got a good bargain." "Mortgage, I suppose." "Of course; I could not afford to pay the full price down." "Buying on a margin?" asks the parishioner. That also is different, but he does not know exactly how different.

In the same city another preacher has felt the peril to the community from the same virus. He preaches a sermon on the text "Thou shalt not covet." The desire to get something for nothing is an immoral desire, is his theme. And he applies it to the boy playing marbles for keeps, to the gambler whether with cards or roulette or stocks or grain, to the seller of adulterated goods, to the creditor driving a hard bargain with a neighbor in his necessity. A parishioner walks home with him. "How about my children, parson?" he says; "they always expect Santa Claus will bring them something at Christmas." "Thank you," says the preacher, "I will treat that question next Sunday." Next Sunday he takes for his text "Owe no man anything, but to love one another," and shows how many of the greatest and best services ever rendered are those paid for by love. He has really made "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" the basis of both sermons.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the fundamental principles of the Christian order are the same as rules for the regulation of human conduct. Confucianism is a religion of rules; Christianity is a religion of principles. Many of these principles have been defined for us with great clearness and simplicity by Jesus Christ. To discover and apply them to modern conditions is one function of the preacher. For example:

Jesus Christ in one notable passage has defined very clearly his conception of one radical difference between paganism and Christianity:

> Ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you: but whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister; and whosoever would be first among you shall be your servant: even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

Any community in which the strong compel the service of the weak, the wise the service of the ignorant, the rich the service of the poor, is a pagan community. That they call their God Jehovah and worship him in churches furnished with a Bible, a pulpit, and an altar crowned with a cross does not make them Christian. Any community in which the strong freely give their service to the weak, the wise to the ignorant, the rich to the poor, is a Christian community though their love of God is not yet so perfect as to have driven out all fear.

The preacher who comprehends this principle and can make his congregation comprehend it will transform lives of drudgery into lives of glorious inspiration. The farmer will see that he shares with God in the glory of creation when every spring he says, My land shall "bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind;" and he will realize that if the farmer is absent the fertile land is idle. The lawyer will see that his function is so to administer law that the community will "do justly" and be a community of law and order; and if there are no lawyers, no courts, no judges, no sheriffs, there will be no law but lynch law and no executors of law but death-dealing mobs. The merchant will see that his function is the distribution of wealth; trade and commerce will take on a new and noble significance; and he will realize that when they are paralyzed whole communities perish from starvation or are kept alive only by a charity which in vain endeavors to render adequately the service which commerce renders.

Jesus Christ was not a reformer. Concerning the forms of social organization of his day he had very little to say. Government was an absolute despotism; but he said nothing about autocracy. Half the population of Rome was slave; but he said nothing about slavery. War was universal and the army was counted the highest profession; but he said nothing about the army. The only form of social organization of which he spoke was the family; on the integrity and permanence of the family he laid great stress. It does not follow that we in democratic America are to imitate his example. The people to whom he spoke had no power to modify government, abolish slavery, do away with war. The people whom the minister addresses in America have that power.

But it is certain that to Jesus Christ principles were more important than methods or institutions and the spirit was infinitely more important than either. To see the kingdom of God growing slowly, very slowly, toward its consummation, to gather from the Bible, and especially from the life and teachings of Jesus, the essential principles of that kingdom and so to interpret and apply them to the social life, the social problems, and the social institutions of his time as to promote the new social order which is righteousness or fair dealing, peace or good will, and joy or universal welfare, is perhaps the most important part of the duty of the ministry of the present epoch.

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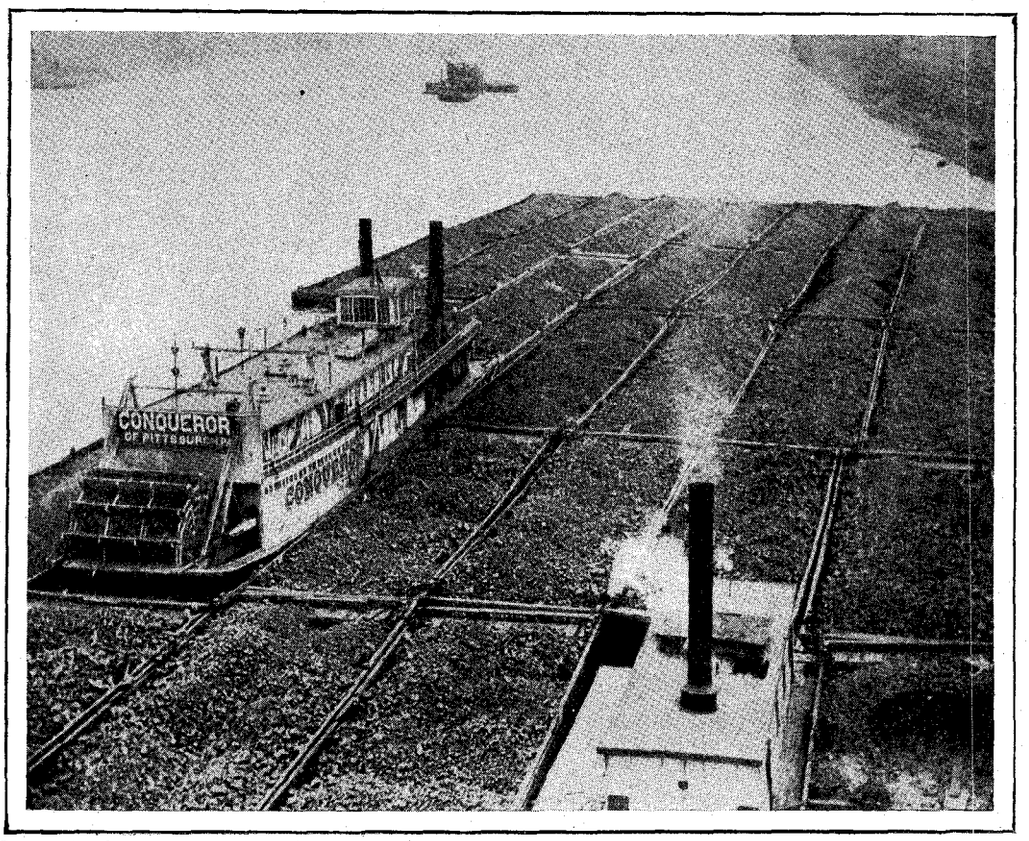
THE COAL STRIKE—DEFENSE AND OFFENSE



International

NO COAL SHORTAGE HERE—A RESERVE OF OVER 25,000 TONS IN BARGES NEAR PITTSBURGH

The above photograph shows twenty-seven barges loaded with coal, containing 25,650 tons of coal—a reserve that is being held in the Monongahela River.

International

MINERS QUITTING WORK AS THE COAL STRIKE BEGINS

The photograph was made March 30 at one of the mines at Scranton, Pennsylvania, showing miners leaving their work for the last time before the big strike began on April 1.

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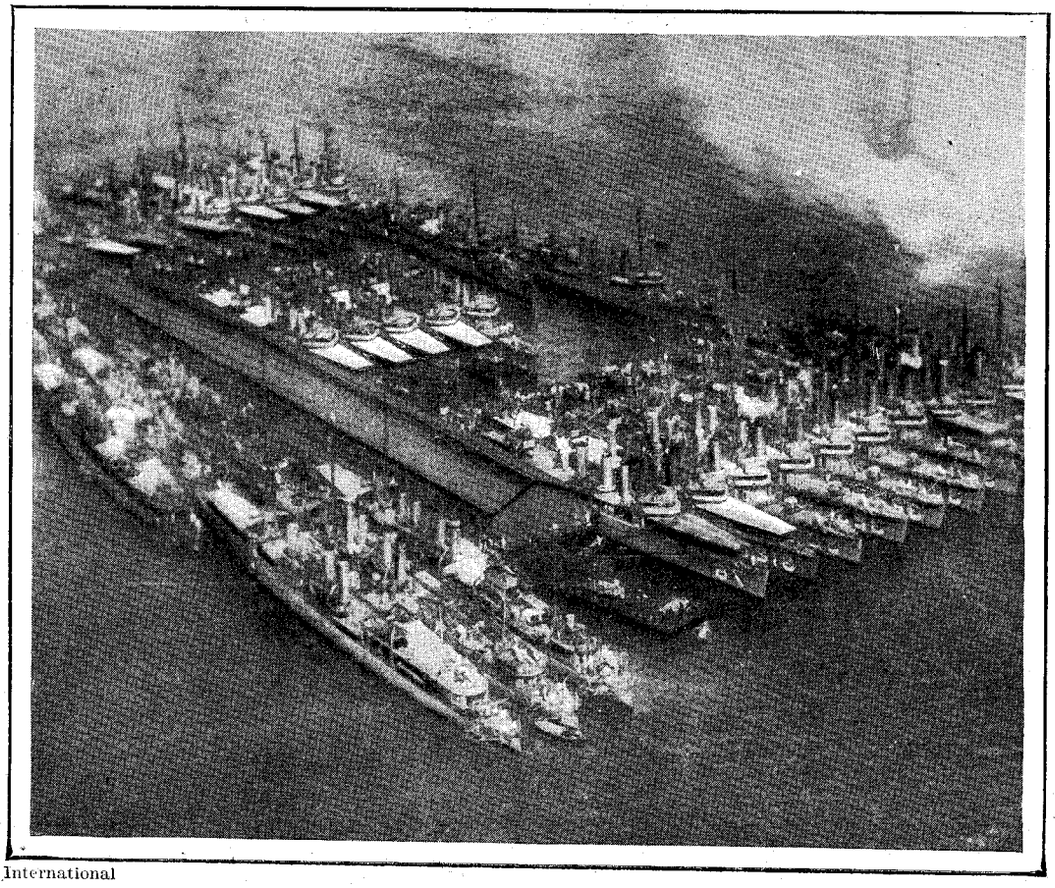
DEFENDERS—FORGOTTEN AND UNFORGOTTEN

A FLEET OF UNCLE SAM'S GREYHOUNDS IN LEASH

There are half a hundred destroyers, the "greyhounds of the sea," as they lie moored at their dock in San Diego, California. A hundred and fifty war-vessels like these are, it is reported, being taken out of commission owing to lack of funds to operate them. San Diego will be the resting-place of nearly half of them, while the others will be tied up in Philadelphia



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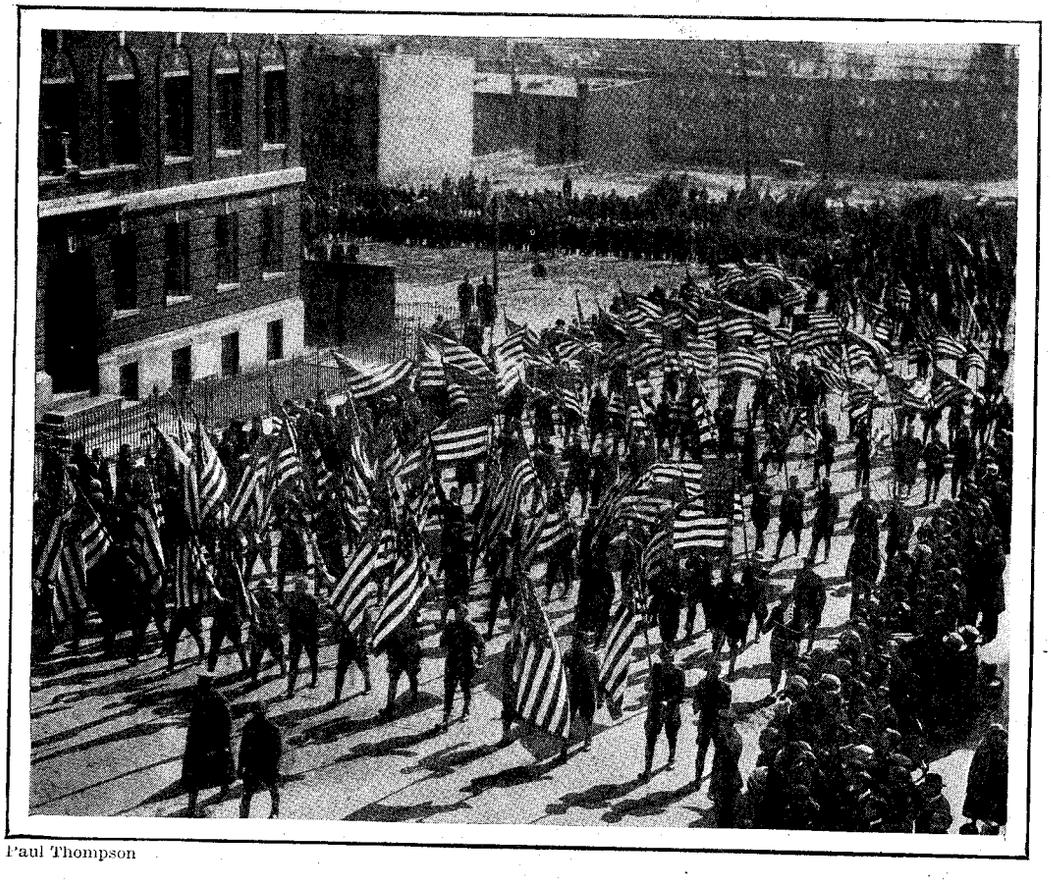

Paul Thompson

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE LAST OF THE AMERICAN DEAD TO ARRIVE FROM FRANCE

The scene is in Brooklyn, and the procession took place shortly after the arrival on the transport Cambrai of over 1,000 bodies of American soldiers who died in France in the Great War. In the procession one of the bodies was selected to represent all, and it was accompanied by Army and Navy officials acting as pallbearers

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AMERICA'S BOSS-RIDDEN ATHLETICS

THE STORY OF USURPED AUTHORITY, AND OF THE FIGHT OF THE ARMY, NAVY, UNIVERSITIES, Y. M. C. A., AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO FREE AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES FROM THE CONTROL OF AN AUTOCRATIC HIERARCHY

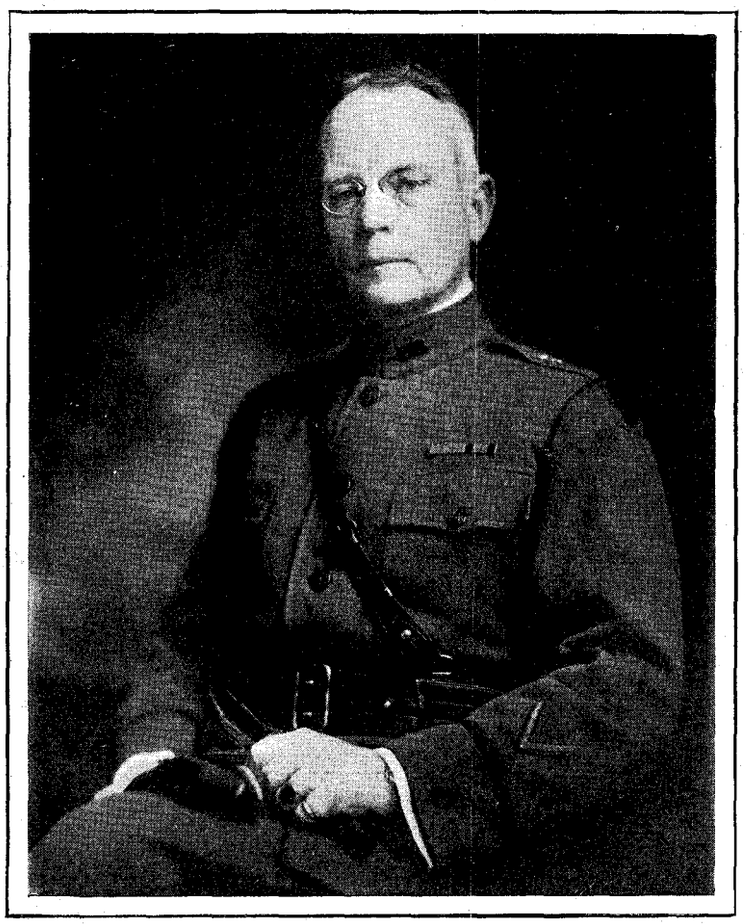
BY NEWTON FUESSLE

BACK of every contest between amateur athletes in the United States a curious war is raging. The crowds in the bleachers, watching eager young fellows contending for their laurels, have little or no idea of this invisible contest behind the contests they are watching. Yet it is going on all the time. It is sharp and dramatic and often bitter. Big men and powerful forces are engaged. It is a fight to a finish for the reform of amateur athletics.

This fight has become so important that both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have taken a hand. And so powerful is the opposition that in the first encounter the Secretary of War was completely repulsed.

One side in the struggle believes in building stars. The other side believes in building men. From now on until the selection of the contestants who are going to represent the United States in the Olympic Games in Paris in the summer of 1924 it seems likely that the struggle is going to become more and more acute and belligerent.

It is charged that the handling of the American end of the last Olympic Games, held at Antwerp in 1920, revealed in unmistakable terms the defects of the present organization of amateur athletics in this country. These defects do not concern only our showing at the Olympic Games, but they disclose the true and distorted character of the athletic authority now in power.



Photograph by Marceau

GENERAL PIERCE

A HIERARCHY OF BOSSES

A self-appointed and self-perpetuating hierarchy of bosses absolutely controls America's representation at the Olympic Games. This small and arbitrary group has been known as the American Olympic Committee, of which Mr. Gustavus Kirby was President. This Committee has recently been reorganized into the American Olympic Association. It is an arm of the powerful Amateur Athletic Union, whose strength has been steadily growing for sixty years.

The Amateur Athletic Union, known as the A. A. U., in no wise represents the vast number of institutions and organizations from which our athletic strength is recruited. It is a clannish organization composed of local and powerful athletic clubs. It refuses to co-operate on any reasonable basis with the colleges and universities, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Y. M. C. A.'s, the National Lawn Tennis Association, the Boy Scouts, or the many playground associations. These representative and vigorous organizations, considering that they represent vital, widespread, and basic elements of America's amateur athletic life, have approached the Amateur Athletic Union and its "subsidiary," the American Olympic Association, in a friendly and co-operative spirit, with a view to consolidating the best athletic interests of the country for the promotion of sports for all, as against sports for stars. But the bosses have refused to treat with them. And what promised to be a friendly and generally useful interchange of ideas for the wise promotion of sports to embrace more and more participants has developed into a booming controversy that threatens to shake the structure of our amateur athletics to its foundations.

GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE IN COMMAND

The rapidly moving developments of this invisible war have brought no less a figure than that of Brigadier-General Palmer E. Pierce, O.R.C., into command of the forces that have entered the field against the Amateur Athletic Union He is President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and is singularly endowed by temperament, training, and penetrating understanding of the aims and functions of amateur athletics to put the Nation's amateur athletic house in order.

Back in 1890 he was a West Point cadet from the State of Iowa. He was president of his class and manager of the football team. That was a historic football team, for in that year, for the first time in the history of West Point, it played the men of Annapolis. It was the first time that the West Point authorities had ever permitted a United States Military Academy team to play the team of another institution. An impromptu gridiron was roped off on the grass. The visiting midshipmen roomed with the cadets in their barracks. Present-day sport followers would have watched that game in amazement. It was in some ways unique. Instead of using numbers for signals, the midship-

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men's quarterback used nautical terms, like "Clear deck for action," while the cadets employed military commands, such as "Right front into line double time."

An enormous West Point guard who weighed two hundred and fifty pounds but who knew but little about football at one exciting moment of the game found himself suddenly in possession of a fumbled ball and started lumbering down the field, but unfortunately in the direction of his own goal line; and it took nearly the entire West Point team to prevent his making a touch-down against his own side. General Pierce tells that this game cost the cadets about $300, of which the Navy got $150 for part of its expenses.

In those days West Point had to raise its athletic funds by levying on its alumni, and modest annual checks were received from alumni as far off as South Africa. The trivial cost of this first Army and Navy game, compared with the cost of a present-day intercollegiate football game, symbolizes the changes that General Pierce has beheld since his first connection with amateur athletics. When he was a cadet, sports were hardly recognized by West Point authorities. To-day every cadet must engage in each of the major sports and must learn how to teach them; he must have a working acquaintance with football, baseball, basket-ball, hockey, lacrosse, etc. The War Department considers that every army officer should be capable of leading and instructing his men in athletic games as well as in military duties.

"OUR PEOPLE HAVE DEGENERATED PHYSICALLY"

"These developments at the Military Academy," said General Pierce to me, "are symptomatic of similar ones that have taken place during the last thirty years in most of our educational institutions, and there has developed a growing insistence on extending the participation in athletics to the entire student masses and on making this training part of the college curriculum."

But this broadening of college athletics to include the entire student mass is only the beginning of the programme. The plan contemplates much more. It includes community athletics, directed play at all times, and the Olympic Games as a great athletic climax every four years.

"The adoption of such a programme would not cure all physical ills, but would prove decidedly helpful to combat the fact that our people have degenerated physically since the Civil War," continues General Pierce. "The rejections per thousand for disabilities were greater during the World War than in any other of our history. Fifty per cent of the men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty examined in New York and the New England States were found unfit, and yet the men accepted were not all physical paragons! For instance, twenty-eight per cent of the soldiers of

International

FREDERICK W. RUBIEN

a certain fine fighting division were unable to jump a six-foot ditch."

A varied career of intense and continuous activity has molded the tenacious fighting qualities of the man who is directing the war for the reform of athletics. He has been instructor at West Point, and was for a long time treasurer of its athletic association. The year 1916 found him in Washington on the General Staff. He was the Army's representative on the War Camps Training Activities Commission, was on the War Industries Board, and saw service in France.

When the National Collegiate Athletic Association was founded in 1905, its organizers found the required leadership in General Pierce. He was its first President, and has been President ever since, except during his absence in the Philippines, when Dean Briggs of Harvard acted as *interim* President.

General Pierce's thirty-two years of military service taught him that there was never a good regiment that did not have good companies, nor good companies that did not have good squads This has established his attitude toward amateur athletics generally, and he considers that the development of good all-round physiques, as well as contenders for the Olympic Games, must rest upon the intensive and correctly co-ordinated cultivation of local athletic groups everywhere.

But he holds that wrongly conducted athletic sports become a school of bad manners, vulgarity, tricky evasions, and brutality; and that its ideals will tend to grow away from those of the true sportsman and to degenerate into those of a sporting man.

International

A. ALONZO STAGG

THE LAST OLYMPIC GAMES

The bad impression made at the last Olympic Games in Antwerp discloses some deep-seated defects in the practices that characterize not only our athletic star system but our entire conduct of amateur athletics.

What actually happened at Antwerp provides a slashing indictment of the Amateur Athletic Union's ruling of the roost. A number of the men were drunk when they boarded the Buford and the Princess Matoika, on which they sailed One athlete, in the course of a brawl, nearly succeeded in throwing a trainer overboard. Another stuck his head into the hold in the middle of the night and yelled, "Fire!" It is claimed that many of the men on the team were not amateurs in spirit. Some of them are known to have duplicated their expense accounts. Others became professionals in boxing and other sports immediately upon their return from abroad.

Conditions on board the Princess Matoika were such that a large group of the men got together and passed resolutions denouncing the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee Their resolutions recited that the men were compelled to sleep either in an ill-smelling hold overrun with rats and without sufficient ventilation or on hard decks in the rain; that their food was improperly served; that sanitary conditions were bad; and that many articles of personal property were lost because they could not be properly guarded They complained that the quarters and food at Fort Slocum were not conducive to proper initial training, and that, although the Government had done its best with the accommodations available, those accommodations were "entirely un-

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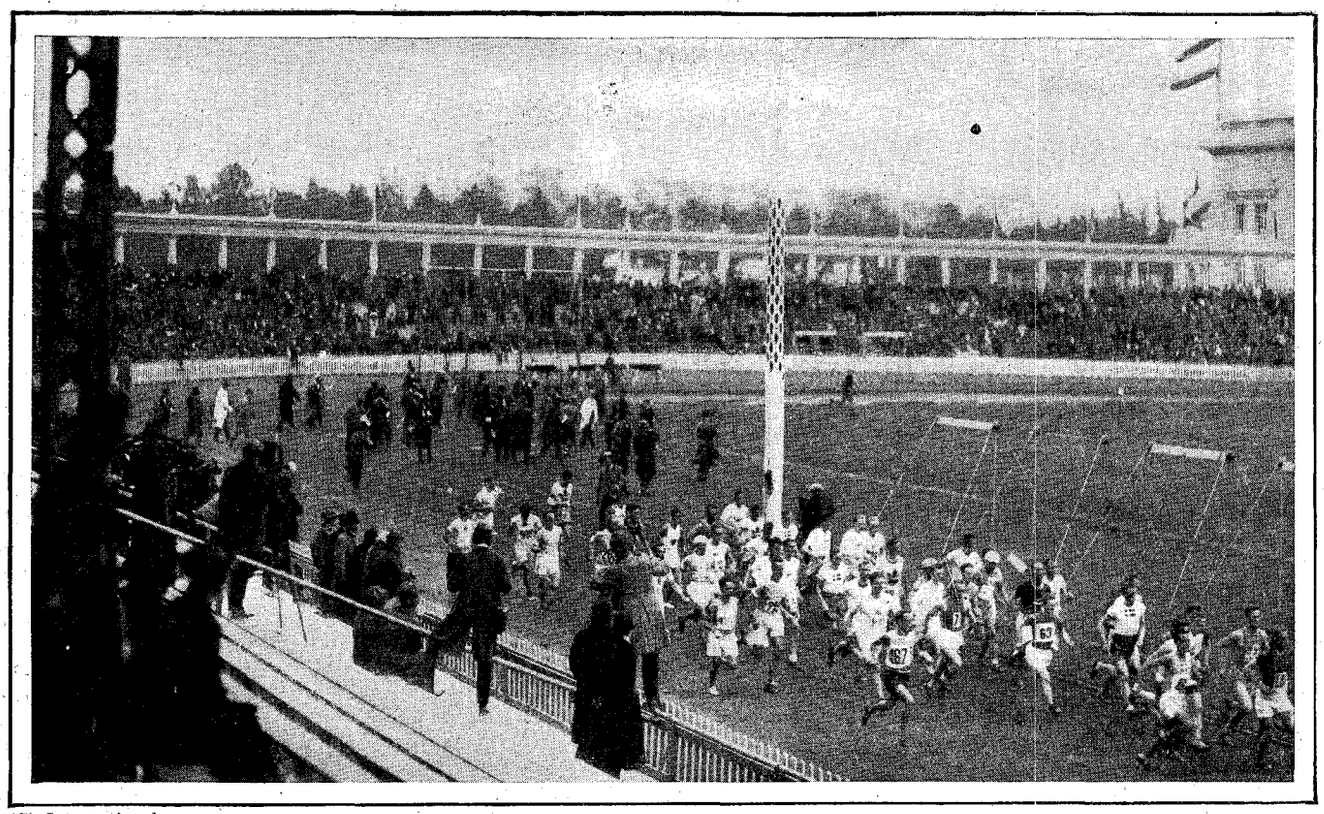

(C) International

THE START OF THE OLYMPIC MARATHON RACE IN THE OLYMPIC STADIUM, AT ANTWERP, IN 1920 (THE RACE WAS WON BY HANNES KOLEHMAINEN)

fitted for housing the country's best athletes."

WHO SHALL COMPETE?

There is a serious and fundamental issue between the bosses of the Amateur Athletic Union and their opponents. Frederick W. Rubien, of New York, who is secretary of both the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Association, claims that he could, if necessary, select the proper men for the Games by merely consulting their records in his office.

General Pierce, on the contrary, contends that no one should represent the United States at the Olympic Games unless he measures fully up to the proper standards of character, clean living, and the amateur spirit, as well as possessing the requisite skill in competition. He claims that the proper selection cannot be made at a distance, but must spring from the intimate familiarity of wise and judicious local committees, which alone are intrinsically able to judge whether an individual is fit to compete.

Dr. J. H. McCurdy, editor of the "American Physical Education Review" and chairman of the National Committee for the Reorganization of Secondary Physical Education, declares that the Antwerp Games in 1920 stamped the American contenders with the worst reputation ever made by our representatives at Olympic Games.

It is clear that there have been vast departures from the ideals set up by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, of France, who inaugurated the Olympic Games and who invited Professor William Sloane, of Princeton, to represent America on the International Olympic Committee. The usurpation of authority by unrepresentative groups and the kind of war that has sprung up between these organizations and other more representative athletic interests are not confined to America alone. Troubles of the same sort have developed in both England and France, where various groups are likewise fighting strenuously for control of athletics.

"VOTING" IS ONLY A GESTURE

The Amateur Athletic Union bosses will contend that their organization does not bar from membership the various bodies that are at odds with them. The Y. M. C. A., in fact, used to be affiliated with the A. A. U., but it had only one vote in 88, and presently withdrew. Sixteen of the Eastern colleges together control only one vote in 88.

Educators consider that the whole tendency of the A. A. U., which actually controls America's participation in the Olympic Games, is founded upon undemocratic and unrepresentative principles, and that its influence is detrimental to the broad spirit of play and physical development that alone can justify the heavy expense of organized athletics.

"The American Olympic Association, as formed," declares General Pierce, "is an arbitrary body capable of control by a few persons. One representative at any meeting can cast all the votes to which his organization is entitled. Nine persons can carry on most of its activities, including the election of the Olympic Committee, and one representative of the Amateur Athletic Union can outvote all the other members present, and one individual can cast the controlling vote. It is obvious that this organization is undemocratic, and it is significant that it was so constituted in spite of the opposition of our Government departments and of practically all National organizations, excepting the Amateur Athletic Union and its affiliated bodies.

"When it is recalled that the American Olympic Association deals only with matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games, which are held once in four years, one may understand why the Army and Navy, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Y. M. C. A. have refused membership; why other organizations like the American Lawn Tennis Association, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Boy Scouts of America, and the American Physical Education Association have not identified themselves with it; and why the Secretaries of War and Navy have refused to become Honorary Vice-Presidents of the new body," declares the General.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAMME FAILS

The friction of opposing ideas, which has gradually been getting hotter and hotter, flared into dramatic light last November at a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club for the purpose of organizing the American Olympic Association. No sooner had Colonel Wait C. Johnson, of the United States Army, entered the building than he was greeted with the remark:

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"Hello, Colonel! I hear you've come down here to smash the A. A. U.!"

The Colonel, as representative of the Secretary of War, had come for no such purpose. He had come to attempt to unite all amateur sports organizations into a National body. But the meeting was packed with exponents of the A. A. U. idea and there were chips on nearly all shoulders, and the War Department's unification programme was smothered.

"What we ask of the A. A. U.," declared Colonel Johnson during the debate, "is that the Army man can compete on a certificate from the Army that that man is an amateur. We had that during the war, but we do not have it at the present time."

The A. A. U. idea concerns itself chiefly with an overlordship of competitive athletics, while the new idea lays major emphasis on community athletics. The A. A. U. deals with the individual athlete and punishes him alone for infractions of the rules, while the new idea holds the organization which the athlete represents responsible for maintaining amateur standards. Thus a professional athlete competing under the colors of an amateur organization disqualifies the organization itself. Moreover, the new idea demands that voting power should be based upon equal representation.

These new principles have been embodied in a tentative constitution of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, proposed by the Secretary of War and concurred in by the Secretary of the Navy; and the fight between the two camps now centers in the effort of the progressives to reorganize amateur athletics into a National federation that will break the present hold of the bosses.

TOLD TO MIND THEIR OWN BUSINESS

General Pierce's overtures to the A. A. U., initiated in a spirit of Nationalization, control, and direction of this country's participation in the Olympic Games, have been treated with scorn. Mr. Rubien flatly refused to attend a conference last November on the subject. In a letter to General Pierce dated October 27, 1921, Mr. Rubien expressed surprise that he should have been invited to attend and curtly wrote that "every shoemaker should stick to his last."

The heads of the A. A. U. seem to regard the faculty control of college and university athletics with suspicion and distrust. It is reported that the A. A. U. men threatened to withdraw from a recent meeting of the Olympic Committee if Professor A. Alonzo Stagg, of the University of Chicago, attempted to attend. They view with undisguised resentment the rapidly increasing faculty control of college sports. They stand for the exploitation of stars as against the development of careful physical education on broad and general lines.

The proposition of the Secretary of War for the formation of a National Athletic Federation continues to move rapidly forward, despite the opposing efforts to frustrate it. And the National Collegiate Athletic Association is developing intercollegiate sports to a point far beyond anything of the kind in the past. At its first National meet, held last spring in Chicago, forty-five colleges participated. Its second annual meet will occur on June 17, 1922, and already seventy-five colleges have entered; and the meet in the year 1924 should have a direct bearing upon the final selection of American participants in the Olympic Games of that year.

The bosses are of course bitterly opposed to this sudden unification of American college athletics, which promises to be the means of shattering the present control over American participation in the Olympic Games.

YOU CAN'T MAKE A MAN WORK

BY ELMER T. PETERSON

THE Nation-wide coal strike which began on April first, the introduction of an industrial relations tribunal bill in the New York Assembly, and controversies arising over the recent developments in Kansas make it appropriate at this time to clear up a number of misconceptions that have arisen concerning the actual workings of a court or commission of industrial relations.

In the broad sense, the coal lying under the mountains and plains belongs to the public. Human needs have become so sharpened and centralized upon special places that if any special economic interest should obtain complete control of coal the fundamental right of the people as a whole would enable them to seize the mines and work them for the common good, in case that special economic interest should seek to deprive the public of coal for any considerable period. That principle is always in the background of National polity, just as the principle of the conservation of natural resources is a dominant one. It was expressed by Theodore Roosevelt in the anthracite strike, and it always comes to the fore when any great industrial crisis threatens. Some would remedy the ill that lurks in the situation by nationalizing coal mines and other great utilities. This would be a step in the direction of Socialism. Under the industrial relations court principle, the trend is away from Socialism, for it provides a republican and democratic substitute. Such a court permits private ownership to continue, and it also permits labor unions to exercise reasonable liberties in collective bargaining; but when the two privileges clash and threaten the public weal, then the court steps in and says: "Thus far you may go—and no farther."

The present coal strike vividly exemplifies the need of an adjudicatory industrial tribunal rather than an arbitral one.

Arbitration is a dickering of special interests. In the ordinary industrial arbitration body the public is represented by one-third of the board or not at all, whereas it is quite evident that the public should have complete representation, just as it has upon a civil or criminal tribunal. If a court representing the people is not competent to handle a dispute in industrial relations, then it is also incompetent to handle a dispute in civil relations. It must be borne in mind that a great industrial dispute is even more of a public concern than a great civil dispute. It is obvious that the threatened coal strike, like last summer's threatened railway strike, is primarily a matter that involves public welfare.

"Then let public opinion hand down the decree, as it did in the recent railway crisis," some are now saying. They do not want a court which imposes penalties for violations of decrees.

A recent statement of Ben W. Hooper, Vice-Chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who handed down the decision that prevented the strike, is significant. It is said that it was the sheer force of public opinion backing up Mr. Hooper that turned the trick. Mr. Hooper's testimony, therefore, is important. If any one should believe in settlement by public opinion, he should. In an address before the National Civic Federation he said the other day that the idea was a failure—that after the public had made its wishes known through the Labor Board either labor or capital could put its hand to its nose and wriggle its fingers at the Board. He pointed out the very significant fact that the worst offenders were the employers—that labor had obeyed the Board's decrees in practically every instance, while the railways had repeatedly ignored its orders because of the very nature of things. The public knows little about those violations and is able to do less. So Mr. Hooper advocates a tribunal backed by the penalties of law.

"Then what about the penalty? Can you make a man work?"

That is usually the next question in the sequence.

It has been charged that the Kansas Industrial Relations Court is a failure

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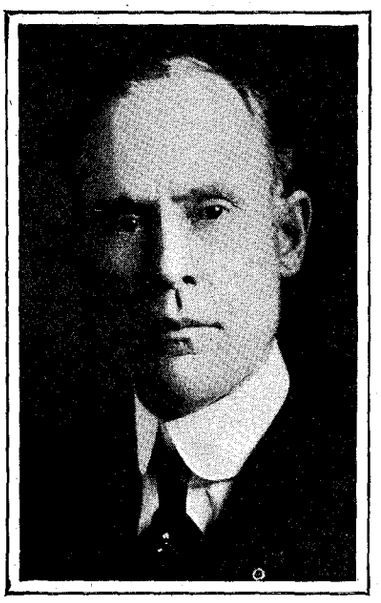
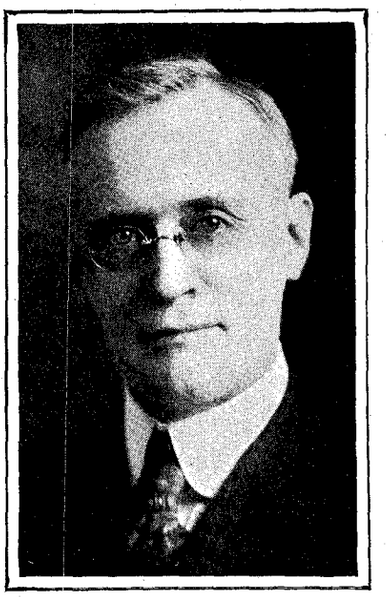
JOHN H. CRAWFORD



W. L. HUGGINS, PRESIDING JUDGE



J. A. McDERMOTT

JUDGES OF THE KANSAS COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

because it did not compel the Howat adherents in the coal strike or the packing-house employees to remain at work. Usually the very same objectors paradoxically oppose the court because they say it "imposes voluntary servitude." They condemn it because it does and because it doesn't.

Section 17 of the Kansas act specifically states: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as restricting the right of any individual employee . . . *to quit his* employment at any time." Now comes the distinction. "But it shall be unlawful . . . *to conspire* with other persons to quit or *to induce* other persons to quit their employment *for the purpose* of hindering, delaying, interfering with, or suspending the operation of any of the industries . . . governed by the provisions of this act." Picketing is also proscribed in the same section.

First, there must be a purpose or intent to restrict production of a vital essential. The principle of intent is covered thoroughly in jurisprudence. It allows a court or jury considerable latitude in fixing guilt or absolving the accused. A man is considered to intend the probable result of his act, and the probable consequences can be determined quite accurately by an industrial commission examining facts. In the Howat coal strike the miners had no such intent, but left their work either because they were ordered to do so by Howat or because some of them mistakenly believed that they could by striking secure Howat's release from jail. The two leaders, Howat and Dorchy, induced them to quit work, besides engaging in other unlawful acts, so they were jailed. The production of coal was not in any way threatened by the recent Howat strike. There was an over-production, with 200 filled cars standing on the sidings when John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, stepped in, deposed Howat, and placed a new president in charge of the district. The mines have been running practically at capacity all the while since then. When the troops were recently called out, it was not to protect the State against the union miners. It was to protect the union miners against the Howat "outlaw union" men and women. The union miners under Lewis were law-abiding and at work. There was no quarrel between them and the Industrial Court. The production of coal was not threatened. Therefore the Industrial Court under the law clearly could not have arrested the Howat "outlaw union" strikers even if it had wanted to.

Attention has been called to the fact that Attorney-General Hopkins urged the enactment of ordinances compelling men to work or leave town. This had nothing to do with the Industrial Court act. "I did this under the Vagrancy Act of Kansas, in order to get rid of a number of alien troublemakers who were hanging around pool-halls and fomenting disturbances," said Mr. Hopkins. Practically all States have such vagrancy acts, which would have been invoked under similar circumstances in any of those States. The State did not care whether the men went back to work in the mines, as far as the production of coal was concerned. They could have gone to the farm or any other place. Hence this incident must not be confused with the idea of "involuntary servitude," which is imputed to the Kansas tribunal.

In the packing strike the situation was similar in some respects. Again it was not disclosed that there was any "purpose" or "intent" on the part of the Kansas workers to restrict production. They were ordered to strike by leaders in Chicago or elsewhere who were outside the jurisdiction of the Court. Production was not threatened, for the packing-houses immediately hired men to take the places of the strikers. The Kansas Industrial Court offered its services to the workers and employers before the strike was called, but those services were rejected. Inasmuch as the packing industry covers the whole United States, it is plainly seen that the functions of a State industrial court are necessarily limited. A Federal tribunal is necessary for the comprehensive treatment of large enterprises.

After the relation of employer to employee ceases the Court has no ground for action except to prosecute for overt acts, such as picketing. It is worthy of note that in Kansas there were no disturbances whatever during the packing strike, while other States reported considerable violence and bloodshed—all of which proved to be fruitless for the workers.

"Why cannot the Court act after the men have quit?"

This question was asked often by Kansas welfare workers.

When there is no employing relation the Court automatically loses jurisdiction. Otherwise Tom, Dick, and Harry could come to the Court and start action against the Smith Packing Company at any time, saying, "I would like to work for Smith's, but they don't pay high enough wages, and I demand that they be compelled to do so and so." It is evident that this would be entirely unworkable.

An industrial tribunal cannot well question any man's motive in quitting work. According to the Fourteenth Amendment, he is protected from legislation which might deprive him of the right to quit work at any time and under any circumstances. The Kansas law does not prevent him quitting work. But, as Governor Allen says, "It does prevent him from coming back with

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brick in his pocket and trying to prevent others from working." It also covers the matter of "conspiracy to restrict production," which is a very important differentiation. This differentiation must be studied and fully grasped. Such a conspiracy may be exercised by the head of a union or other leader. It is possible that in the years to come some of such conspiracies may be accomplished successfully without detection or punishment, but the occasional violation of a law does not prove failure. The Court has wide powers of discretion in this case as well as in civil or criminal cases.

One more phase of the packing strike in Kansas should be noted before passing on. If the Kansas employees had brought their case before the Industrial Court before quitting work, they could have secured an order restraining the companies from putting the wage decrease into effect and at the same time they could have asked for a minimum-wage decision. In the meantime they would have been able to continue at work steadily and they would have been protected by the law against discharge or discrimination arising from their bringing of complaints. Very likely their contentions would have been upheld, for similar contentions were upheld in the case of the Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, several months ago. Several improvements were ordered and put into effect and an increase of wages granted. This increase is now being impounded and will be paid to the workers pending the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court, in case the decision of the Industrial Court is upheld.

The workers in the recent strike chose to follow the advice of their leaders. Now they are out of work, for the strike is lost and their places have been filled. Which is the better way for the workers? The packing-house employees have seen their union practically destroyed by their own leaders, whereas the Kansas tribunal specifically recognizes and sanctions unions and collective bargaining. All of its decisions have been accepted by labor as just and fair. Who is the real friend of labor—the Kansas Industrial Court or the strike agitator?

When the Kansas law was first enacted, Herbert Hoover made the observation that the law would work well in times of prosperity, when wage trends were upward and the Court could gain favor by granting increases, but that it would be unpopular in hard times, when wage trends were downward. The prediction has not been verified, for hard times bring unemployment and plenty of strike-breakers. The strike leader who leads men out of their jobs in hard times is undertaking a very dangerous enterprise, and is sure to become unpopular. If there is an impartial tribunal at hand ready to listen to the grievances of the workingman and protect him against the greed of an employer who knows that the labor market is glutted and sharp reductions are possible, the workingman is likely to feel kindly toward the tribunal. The strike leader was never more unpopular among workingmen than he is now, when unemployment is a serious problem.

In such times as these the workingman deserves protection against the employer who would take advantage of his need and his hunger for work.

The strike method has failed miserably. Like a stone hatchet in the watch factory, it has no place in the finely ordered mechanism of present-day sociology and economics. It is a weapon of crude force—useful in a day when desperate defensive warfare was needed as a last resort and there was no sensitive public conscience in the matter of industrial relations. In this day, when the public and its servants are keenly alive to the needs and rightful deserts of labor—when the weapon kills helpless babies, invalids, and other innocent people and constitutes a real menace against the whole public—there is a better way. That way does not point toward enslavement. It points toward a better arranged freedom and the acceptance in greater measure of our great instrumentalities of American justice and fair play.

A FORTUNE IN GROWING APPLES?

BY E. K. PARKINSON

"HOW much are these table apples?" inquired a New York business man of his grocer, who was taking his orders for the day.

"Those are Newton pippins. They are grown in the Hudson River Valley, and have a wonderfully fine flavor. May I put a few in with your order? They are only ten cents apiece."

"Ten cents apiece!" repeated the inquirer. "Not on your life! I object to being robbed when I know it. Ten cents for an apple! By the time the agricultural bloc in Washington gets through I suppose we'll consider ourselves fortunate to buy an apple of any kind for twenty cents." As he said this he noticed a tall, ruddy-faced, well-built man standing near by, apparently enjoying his outburst.

"Have you ever raised any apples?" the man asked, smiling.

"No, indeed; but I'll bet there's more money in the apple game than in manufacturing wall paper, which is my business. Why, when I go on my vacation I drive past hundreds of orchards loaded with fruit, and yet I have never seen any one working. The sun and rain seem to take care of the fruit until the time comes to pick it," he ended, laughing.

"Well," replied the other, "I raise apples just like those you asked the price of, and the wholesaler paid me this year $3.20 for a bushel box, or $8 a barrel, which averages about two and a half cents apiece. My name is William Jenks, and I live about eight miles beyond Hudson, and if you will come and spend a few days with me I will show you my orchard and tell you about my work."

"Thanks. I'll be glad to come next spring for a few days. My name is James Waterberry, and I'll telephone you when to expect me."

"Very good; I'll be on the outlook for you," Jenks replied, as he nodded good-by to his new city friend.

About the middle of May, when all nature was at its best, an automobile stopped in front of Farmer Jenks's house, which stood some one hundred and fifty feet back from the highway, was painted white, with a red roof, and, though unpretentious, had an air of solid comfort. As Waterberry got out of his car he noted the well-cared-for lawn, the flowers, and two beautiful elms that spread their branches over the roof as if in benediction. A tap with the old brass knocker brought to the door a woman of pleasing appearance. She was thin and somewhat angular, but her face bore all the indications of nobility of soul and a cheerful disposition.

"You're Mr. Waterberry, are you not?" she said in a low-pitched voice. "My husband was expecting you, so come right in. He's out with the boys, and, as it is noon, I expect him in any minute, for my men folks are pretty apt to be on hand for meals," she ended with a smile.

Waterberry thanked her, and said: "I suppose you're Mrs. Jenks, and I trust I am not imposing on your hospitality coming in this informal way, but your husband struck me as a man who meant what he said, so here I am." As he turned to go to get his bag he found himself face to face with his host.

"Well, I'm glad you come," said the farmer, holding out a generous-sized hand. "We'll just run your car out to the barn and have a bit to eat. Mother, let Joe carry up Mr. Waterberry's bag to his room."

At the table Waterberry met two alert, wide-awake girls and two strapping big boys.

"My children, Mr. Waterberry, Alice and Jean, Rob and Joe. You see, I am very fortunate in having all my family with me in business, so that we never have to hire outside help. How many

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(C) Keystone

"EACH YEAR MY TREES HAVE BEEN SPRAYED FIVE TIMES"

business men in the city can say that, do you think?"

"None that I know of," replied Waterberry; "and, of course, they are a great asset."

The girls, one sixteen and the other eighteen, waited on the table while the men did ample justice to the dinner.

"Now," said Jenks, as he pushed back his chair and lit a cigar his guest had given him, "we'll go into the office, and I'll show you some figures that will upset your theory about apple raising."

Settled at his desk, Jenks brought out his account-books and began:

"My father lives on the other side of the village, and has been a farmer all his life. When we boys—there were two of us—came of age, he gave us each $5,000. I took my money and bought this farm of one hundred acres, paying $2,500 down and assuming a mortgage of a like amount. On the place was this house, an old barn, some twenty-five old apple trees, and plenty of stones.

"I bought a team of horses, a cow, a pig, a small flock of hens, in addition to implements. Then I married, and we started life with about $1,600 in the bank. We both believed that a home should be comfortable and have all the necessary conveniences, so we spent $500 installing a heater and plumbing.

"Apples were just beginning to be appreciated, and a few progressive farmers were setting out orchards, and, as I had no love for general farming, I bought and set out with my own hands some two thousand trees, for which I paid $1,000 when they were two years old, and I had to wait ten years before I picked any fruit to amount to anything.

"Each year my trees have been sprayed five times, the soil plowed, and kept cultivated from April until mid-July, when clover seed is sown for a cover crop to be plowed under the following spring.

"While waiting for my trees to come into bearing I raised potatoes, sweet corn, and children to help out, and as I look back on those lean years I realize that had I not been strong and well, and had my wife been other than a splendid helpmate, we would have gone to the wall. The children came early on the scene, and, like young fruit trees, had to be carefully tended until they began to be of some help.

"Many's the week I had no money coming in, and had it not been for our cow, hogs, and vegetables we might have gone hungry. However, to make a long story short, I have to-day a farm worth $25,000, and an equipment, including tractor, sprayer, packing-house, etc., worth $3,500 more. In other words, I have, counting in my car, about $30,000 invested. The interest on this amount makes an annual charge of $1,500; then a depreciation of five per cent on buildings to cover repairs and insurance adds $325 more. Finally, there is a ten per cent charge for depreciation on live stock and implements, inventoried at $2,375, amounting to $237.50, and bringing the total up to $2,062.50.

"As to labor. I and my boys devote our entire time to the farm. Both boys are graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, so their services are worth more than those of the average farm-hands, and I give each one $1,200 a year.

"My average yield for the past four years has been close to 200 bushels per acre, and the average selling price for that period, counting my best and second-grade apples, has been about $1.70 per bushel, or $17,000 for the crop. Of this sum about fifty per cent goes for horse labor, motor oil and gasoline, chemicals, fertilizer, boxes and barrels, and clover seed. After deducting my overhead and labor from the net sales of $8,500, there is left $4,037.50, out of which must come my labor charge.

"I rather imagine, Mr. Waterberry, that if after twenty-five years of the hardest sort of work you were only able to pay your two best men $1,200 each a year and draw for yourself $4,037.50, you would consider your business a failure?

"You can see that the grower of apples in no way controls the retail market, which usually charges all the traffic will bear."

"Mr. Jenks, you've certainly opened my eyes, and, remembering the ten lean years you went through, I wonder that fruit is as plentiful as it is," replied Waterberry.

"You mustn't overlook the fact that growing fruit is a business," Jenks replied, "and, to my way of thinking, infinitely more interesting than your business, for example. So there are compensations. I have my independence, I work out in the sunshine and the rain, and enjoy watching my apples develop from tiny buds to maturity. My children are with me, and are as interested as their mother and I. When my boys marry, I shall build each a home and give them a larger interest in the business. Finally, we who live away from the hurly-burly of life do not set such store on the almighty dollar as our city cousins, I imagine.

"Now let's go out, and I will show you as fine an orchard as there is in the State, and perhaps we shall find the boys spraying for the third time this year."

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A GUEST SPEAKS

BY ALINE KILMER

Now April rains have filled the river
And April sun has warmed the hills,
I would be back in my own garden
Watching my windy daffodils.

This is a fair and stately country
With a gracious girdle of hills about—
If I leave at once can I reach my garden
Before the iris buds come out?

Long, too long, I have stayed among you
Praising the glories you show to me;
Do you not know I must be going
To greet my blossoming cherry-tree?

GANDHI IN JAIL

BY MYRTLE AND GORDON LAW[1]

TWO years ago I visited with Gandhi, the great Indian Nationalist, for an hour. He was suffering with boils, and was in bed when I entered his plain, small room in the home of an Indian lady Nationalist in Lahore, India. Indian women with their children were squatting in front of his bed, evidently doing *puja* (reverence, worship) to him. He shook hands with me English fashion and welcomed me in a cordial, modest manner which made me feel at home at once. Being a South Indian, he is dark, and was frail and sickly looking. One would estimate his weight then at not more than a hundred pounds. A recent snap-shot of him taken with "Pussyfoot" Johnson makes him appear twenty pounds heavier. He does not possess what Americans would call "presence." I was very much disappointed when I first met him, and during the first ten minutes kept wondering what there was about him to win such a wonderful place in the hearts of his countrymen. His hostess told me that streams of humanity came at all hours of the day and far into the night to pay their respects. There was a total absence of swank or pose about him and nothing resembling the Sadhu or fakir.

Six of us in the summer of 1920 reached the little Ladakhi town of Dras, three hundred miles from a railway and as isolated, primitive, and forsaken a place as one could well desire. Here in a rocky valley connected with Kashmir and India only by a dangerous 11,500-foot pass the people knew all about Gandhi and his movement and respected him. For at least three years he has been the chief topic of conversation in all four classes of Indian railway travel. I have talked to the most divergent types of people about him—in Kashmir, in India, in Ladakh, in Baluchistan, and in Ceylon, with roadside fakirs and their *chelas*, with English military officers, with Indian barristers, with coolies carrying my luggage at railway stations, with fat Indian *bunias* or money-lenders, with sympathizers and non-sympathizers, and have yet to meet the first man to doubt his sincerity and purity. He seems to be known and respected by both the masses and the classes of India. Certainly he has caught the imagination of the people of India as no other leader in the history of that country. And when a leader catches the imagination and holds the regard of the Indian people as long as Gandhi has done he will bear watching. Some one has said that Gandhi will have a unique place in history if for no other reason than his fine part in bringing about at least a temporary unity of the Mohammedans and the Hindus.

Educated in England at London University, he has all of the polish and uses the pure English of the better-educated Englishman. Hearing him speak in an adjoining room, one would never suspect him of being an Indian. One notices his wonderful composure. He seems more completely master of himself than any man I have met. He speaks in a low, pleasant tone, has a keen sense of humor, is extremely modest and sincere, and there was no suggestion of his being a "great-man-being-interviewed." He is simplicity and charm itself, and I had not been with him ten minutes before I liked him immensely. One does not get the impression of power so much as of wholesomeness and mental alertness and unusual idealism and conviction. I would imagine him to be a remarkably thoughtful and kind father. Since meeting him I have often wondered how he organizes his thousands of volunteers—there is nothing about him suggestive of executive ability. I once showed a clear photograph of Gandhi to a psychologist who did not know him, and he read the face, diagnosing "weakness of will" as one of the characteristics. Gandhi most certainly has a weak chin. But the psychologist and external evidence are wrong for once.

Gandhi told me that he has been a celibate for twelve or fifteen years. We discussed the sex education of Indian boys, a subject of deep interest to him. When he was in South Africa, he permitted his girl of twelve to play with the *badmashes* (literally, bad flesh-hoodlums) of Natal without restraint and his four boys were permitted to associate with the roughest characters of the Transvaal. His theory is that if one obtains the whole-hearted confidence of a boy or girl and talks matters over with them frankly one may trust them anywhere, with any one, under all circumstances. He claimed this trust and comradeship method successful in his own experience with his children. He does not believe in class-room instruction in sex hygiene, thinking it too special and sacred a subject for this type of handling.

My work for two years was with Indian boys, and I have had scores of interesting talks with Indian lads regarding their National leaders. Gandhi of

[1] While this article is written in the first person singular, the authors collaborated in its preparation.—The Editors.

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course is their ideal, and I believe he has had a wonderful influence upon their personal lives and habits. The night before I met him I rode in a taxi (Gandhi uses taxis on occasion, and has been known to charter a special train to enable him to keep an important appointment) with his young secretary, a youth of twenty-two. It was interesting to notice the impression Gandhi had made upon this lad who had an opportunity to study him closely. The boy literally worshiped him, and almost broke down when he tried to tell me about the goodness of his employer. Very much a part of the Indian world and a successful politician and diplomat, the unusual thing about Gandhi is the way his contacts have left him untrammeled and unspotted. The word wholesome is much the better word to use in describing him than saintly. The latter makes one think of him as being apart, and this is untrue of Gandhi.

He told me that some one had sent him a copy of Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience," and that it had arrived when he was in jail in South Africa on a day when he was discouraged. This essay, he said, put new life into him. He is a great admirer of the New England philosopher and naturalist and laughed heartily when I told him the well-known anecdote of Emerson coming to visit him in jail with the exclamation, "Why, Henry, what are you doing here?" and Thoreau's fine scornful reply, "What are you doing outside?" He had not heard this, nor the reputed deathbed reply of Thoreau when some one asked him if he did not want to make his "peace with God" and Thoreau replied, "No, we have never quarreled." In another paragraph of this sketch it will be noted that he admires other American writers. He told me that he had been reading Moffett's translation of the New Testament with much enjoyment, but that the person from whom he had borrowed it had taken it back. He wanted to know where he could buy a copy. I sent him my copy when I returned to my bungalow, and the same day had a delightful letter of thanks from him. His favorite hymn is "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," and he is more Christian than Hindu. He says that when he read the Sermon on the Mount it came to him as a direct revelation and inspiration.

He smiled when I asked him if America had any contribution to make India, and said that Indians could use what he termed our "pushfulness," and he liked our attention to detail and general efficiency, but that spiritually we had nothing to give India. He was more positive just there than at any time during my talk with him. His eyes gleamed when he talked about the spirituality of India, and he thought India had much to contribute to America. He likes Americans and admired a certain American who had come to take charge of a great Indian steel mill and who from his first day had made himself

International

MAHATMA GANDHI

accessible to his humble Indian workmen. There was no hint of "fine speech" about Gandhi as he talked, and his enunciation is better than that of the average American university man.

He told me how the *Satyagrah* (insistence on truth) ideal came to him. As a boy of twelve his elder brother contracted a small debt and suggested that they chip a little of the gold from the under side of a bracelet he was wearing. Gandhi agreed that this was a clever idea, and the two boys carried out the scheme, selling the bit of gold to a money-lender in the bazaar for a few rupees. The following day Gandhi's conscience hurt him and he went to his father and made a clean breast of the whole affair. His father was heart-broken and wept. Taking his son into an inner room, he had a heart-to-heart talk with him, and Gandhi was much affected. Finally, his father told him he wanted him to take a solemn oath that he would never in his life stray from the truth again. Gandhi gave his word, and has kept it since that day. It is the outstanding characteristic of the man, the thing that makes him powerful. "His search for truth is the one passion of his life. He will not hesitate to retract anything that he has said when it is proved false to his own satisfaction. All of his political opponents admit that every action of his is prompted by the most conscientious and impersonal motives. In his legal practice, which he long ago definitely abjured as an 'unclean thing,' he was highly regarded by his fellow-practitioners as an able lawyer and an honorable colleague or opponent, and magistrates and judges alike paid careful attention to any case that Mr. Gandhi advocated, realizing that it had intrinsic merits or that he sincerely believed that it had. He has been known to retire from a case in open court, and in the middle of the hearing, having realized that his client had deceived him, and he never accepted a case except on the express understanding that he reserve to himself the right to withdraw at any stage if he felt that his client had not dealt honestly with him. "His generosity is proverbial. He never issued a formal demand for payment of a debt due to him, conceiving that his debtor, if an honest man, would pay when he could, and, if a dishonest man, would not be made the more honest by the use of legal compulsion. Indeed, in his every action he vindicates his hostility to the doctrine of force and his abiding affection for that of love as the rule of life. When he was nearly done to death by a fanatical Pathan, in 1908, he absolutely refused to charge his assailant or to give evidence against him. He preferred to conquer him by love, and succeeded; for early the following year the Pathan, who had been deported to India because he sturdily refused to comply with the Transvaal law, addressed a letter to Mr. Gandhi in which he assured the latter that all his sympathies were with him, and he would do what he could to help the cause."

When Gandhi's biographer asked him how the passive resistance idea originated, Gandhi replied: "It was the New Testament which really awakened me to the rightness and value of passive resistance. When I read in the Sermon on the Mount such passages as 'Resist not him that is evil, but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also,' and 'Love your enemies and pray for them that persecute you, that ye may be sons of your Father which is in heaven,' I was simply overjoyed, and found my opinion confirmed where I least expected it. The Bhagavad Gita deepened the impression, and Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God is Within You' gave it permanent form."

In reply to another question he said: "I do not like the term 'passive resistance;' it fails to convey all I mean. It describes a method, but gives no hint of the system of which it is only part. Real beauty, and that is my aim, is in doing good against evil. Still, I adopt the phrase because it is well known and easily understood, and because, at present, the great majority of my people can only grasp that idea. To me, the ideas which underlie the Gujarati hymn and

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the Sermon on the Mount should revolutionize the whole of life."

We come now to Gandhi's South African jail experiences, and first see him arriving at Johannesburg for his first imprisonment for his part in the passive resistance movement which at that time he was leading. This was September of 1908. "But it was plain that he was not a South African native, and upon closer scrutiny one became aware that he too was an Indian, like those who respectfully saluted him, as he turned quietly to the warder for instructions. He was carrying a white canvas bag, which held his clothing and other effects found upon him when he was received by the jail authorities, and also a small basket containing books. A brief consultation ensued between the prisoner and the warder. The latter appeared to realize the incongruity of the situation, for he bore himself towards the prisoner with every reasonable mark of respect. The latter was evidently a person of some importance, to whom a considerable amount of deference should be shown."

I can sympathize with the feeling of the warder. When I came away from Gandhi and drove back to my bungalow, I felt the world had changed for me; I felt humble and ineffective. I went about Lahore for days thinking of little else than the charm of Gandhi. I was under the spell of the man's attractiveness—he is more attractive and wholesome than any man I have ever met in my life. And he is interesting. He has a quaint, quiet way of talking that rivets one's attention. He is one of the best conversationalists I ever expect to meet. One feels that he is one man who has got down to the essentials. Somehow he seems stripped. As Gandhi's friend Thoreau puts it, "It is life near the bone, where it is sweetest."

Gandhi, it seems to me, has got down to the bone and is finding life good. He has never been known to "knock." Quoting Thoreau again, Gandhi seems to be keeping step with a different drummer than do most men.

His three South African jail experiences and his reaction to them will reveal his character more clearly than anything that can be said about him. Notice his cheerfulness and good humor. Describing his first incarceration, he says: "One of these officers, an assistant to the chief warder, was a little stiffnecked, and so the Indians nicknamed him 'General Smuts.'" There had been a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by his fellow non-co-operating prisoners over the Johannesburg jail food. Gandhi said at this time:

> We must do in Rome as the Romans do. We are living in South Africa, and we must accustom ourselves to what is considered good food here. "Mealie pap" is a food, as good, simple, and cheap as our wheat. We cannot say it is without taste; sometimes it beats wheat even. It is my belief that, out of respect for the country of our adoption, we must take food which grows in that country if it is not unwholesome. Many "whites" like this "pap" and eat it in the morning. It becomes palatable if milk or sugar or even *ghee* [butter] is taken with it. For these reasons and for the fact that we might have to go to jail again, in the future, it is advisable for every Indian to accustom himself to this preparation of maize. With this habit even when the time comes to take it merely with salt we should not find it hard to do so. It is incumbent on us to leave off some of our habits for the good of our country. All those nations that have advanced have given up these things where there was nothing substantial to lose. The Salvation Army people attract the natives of the soil by adopting their customs, dress, etc., if not particularly objectionable.

Gandhi's mental alertness is seen at no time at better advantage than while he was imprisoned in South Africa with a number of his own people and a lot of Kaffirs. He says of one of his prison pastimes:

> I have already mentioned that the Governor had allowed us the use of a table, with ink, pen, etc. We had the free run of the prison library also. I had taken from there the works of Carlyle and the Bible. From the Chinese interpreter who used to come there I had borrowed the Kuran-e-Sharif translated into English. Speeches of Huxley, Carlyle's Lives of Burns, Johnson, and Scott and Bacon's Essays. Of my own I had taken the Bhagavad Gita, several Tamil works, an Urdu book from the Moulvi Sahib, the writings of Tolstoy, Ruskin, and Socrates. Many of these I re-read in the jail. I used to study Tamil regularly. In the morning I used to read the Gita, and at noon mostly the Koran. In the evenings I taught the Bible to Mr. Forestoon, who was a Chinese Christian. He wanted to learn English, and I taught it to him through the Bible.
>
> If I had been permitted to spend out my full period, I would have been able to complete my translations of a book each of Carlyle and Ruskin. I believe that, as I was fully occupied in the study of the above works, I would not have become tired even if I had got more than two months; not only that, but I would have added usefully to my knowledge and studies. I would have passed a happy life, believing, as I do, that whosoever has a taste for reading good books is able to bear loneliness in any place with great ease. If disappointment or despair attacked me at times, I would think over what I had read and my heart would instantly become gladdened and thank God. I would say that in this world good books make up for the absence of good companions, so that all Indians, if they want to live happily in jail, should accustom themselves to reading good books.

So Gandhi with his three previous jail experiences will not find it difficult to adapt himself to life in an Indian jail, where, I believe, the *hookum* (order) has gone forward that he is to be shown every consideration. With his robust mentality and keen interest in Eastern and Western philosophy, he will not find his days ones of boredom.

I had heard so much about Gandhi and had read and heard such seemingly extravagant things about his willingness to do anything to advance India's cause that when I went to see him I rather expected to be disappointed and to find some flaw in his personality that would disappoint me. After my first ten minutes with him such was far from being true. The following is one of the most revealing things I have heard about Gandhi. The story is told by himself and shows the man. It relates to his second jail experience in South Africa:

"At one time one of the warders came to me and asked me to provide him with two men to clean the water-closets. I thought that I could do nothing better than clean them myself, and so I offered him my services. I have no particular dislike to that kind of work. On the contrary, I am of opinion that we ought to get ourselves accustomed to it."

And he comes of a high-caste family!

One of the things that has endeared Gandhi to his countrymen and won the respect of the British is his willingness to take the blame upon himself when some of his followers see red and misinterpret his non-co-operation teachings. Following the disturbances which took place in Bombay when the Prince of Wales arrived, Gandhi fasted and prayed till three o'clock in the morning, till, as he said, he felt calm, and then wrote a letter that should go down in history to "The Hoodlums of Bombay," calling their attention to the way they had disgraced the true ideal of non-co-operation.

On being released from jail after his third confinement Gandhi wrote that during this third incarceration he had read about thirty books, among which was Carlyle's "French Revolution," about which he makes the following interesting notation:

> Carlyle's French Revolution is written in a very effective style. It made me feel that from the white nations we could hardly learn the remedy to remove the present miseries of India, because I am of opinion that the French people have secured no special benefits by their Revolution. This was what Mazzini thought too. There is a great conflict of opinion about this, which it is hardly proper to mention here. Even there I saw some instances of passive resistance.

I am fascinated by Gandhi's charm. I admire his wonderful courage. I covet an idealism such as his and I envy his brilliant intellect, but at the same time, after five years' study of the Indian people, I cannot help feeling that Gandhi is a thousand years ahead of the average Indian peasant and a dangerous leader.

"Ah, who shall soothe these feverish children?"

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THE MAIN STREET OF KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS

THE FAIR NAME OF A CITY

BY FULLERTON WALDO

THERE is an effort afoot in Philadelphia to rub from the city's escutcheon the blot that a "scurrile jester" put on it, none knows when.

Somebody, long since dead and buried, spread abroad the calumny that Philadelphia is slow. Jokesmiths and paragraphers, who like nothing better than to deal with proper names in improper ways, have been working overtime ever since to supply the market with the Philadelphia joke, as some have labored to provide the world with Milwaukee beer, Minneapolis flour, Florida oranges, Boston beans, Delaware grapes, Parker House rolls, Hood River apples, or any other of a multiplicity of products with the label of the place of origin attached.

The Philadelphia lawyer has been bruited ever since 1735, when Andrew Hamilton, "dog star of the American Revolution," galloped through the wilds of New Jersey to New York to defend Peter Zenger, the printer, and establish the liberty of the American press. But the Philadelphia joke is older than any other product of Philadelphia.

The citizens of "the Quaker City," "the City of Brotherly Love," are arming for the defense, and one eloquent gentleman in particular, E. J. Cattell, the City Statistician, goes about the country at an unbelievable rate, addressing innumerable multitudes, to meet the maligners and—

> Confound their politics,
> Frustrate their knavish tricks,

with an overwhelming barrage of statistics to show what Philadelphia truly does and really is. He has been delivering something like six speeches a day, for something like sixty years, on the fact of Philadelphia *versus* the fable, and he is still going strong. When the miserable lie gives up the ghost at last, Cattell will have the right to say he, mostly, dealt the death-blow.

Every city ought to have just such a trumpeter as this fat little optimist with the pink face and the copious white side-whiskers.

Emboldened by the example of Philadelphia militant for her good name, the "State Journal" of Reno, Nevada, takes up the cudgels for that community, as doth the little Hollywood "Citizen" of California, or the "Democrat" of Elkton, Maryland. Philadelphia wants to get rid of a reputation for being slow; Reno, Hollywood, and Elkton seek to slough off the imputation that they are fast—particularly in the matter of undue celerity in the granting of divorce.

When a vaudevillian wants to be exquisitely funny, he braids into his line of patter a reference to Podunk, Oshkosh, Kalamazoo, Hohokus, or Kankakee. All these years there has been no murmur of remonstrance from the citizens of Podunk. Why is that? The reason is that there are no citizens, since there is no such place as Podunk. (See Lippincott's Gazetteer.)

As for Oshkosh—what are the comic values in Oshkosh? Oshkosh is one of the finest cities of the size in our broad land. It is named for an Indian chief who, as the boys would say, was "a reg'lar feller," and, instead of hiding him away in the annals of a historical society, as an Indian good and dead, they have exalted him in a central place with a fine bronze figure—one of several first-rate works of sculpture that really adorn, and do not simply clutter up, the striving, thriving city that has lived down four big fires and is the bigger and the better for them all. It makes anything that is made of lumber, among its many industries; and its ideal site on Lake Winnebago means that—as in Detroit on the splendid river where I've so often paddled my own canoe—the people know how to play as well as how to produce with their two hands.

Would Oshkosh change the name that stands for a heritage so proud? Not on your life! If some wretched clown of the "ten, twent, thirt" circuit has given you a wrong idea of Oshkosh, then, stranger, you can change your mind, instead of expecting the city to change her name.

Kankakee. What's so funny about Kankakee? A little city, too, but there are those who love it. Get that pestiferous "Main Street" stuff out of your head *before you scrutinize a "Middle Western" city.* Feel the pulse-beat, know the heart of the place. In 1920 there were 16,753 people in Kankakee. Mothers

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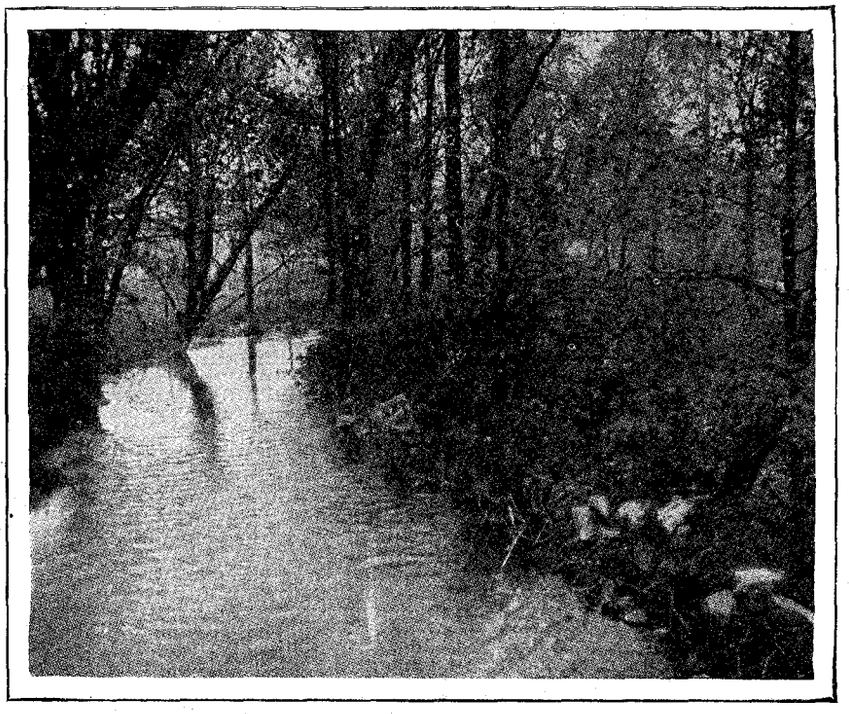
have smiled in the faces of new babies since. The babies are very well satisfied that they were born in Kankakee. From their perambulators (have you heard the Boston or New York Symphony Orchestra play "Adventures in a Perambulator," by my friend J. A. Carpenter, the Chicago manufacturer?) they look out complacently and gurgle at a broad, deep river (a river kept very busy helping everybody in Kankakee), a beautiful bridge, an opera house, a conservatory of music, two parks, and lots of other things, and other babies.

Then there's Kalamazoo. Why the uproarious cachinnation at the name of Kalamazoo? Personally, the sound doesn't hit my funny-bone. Maybe it's because I'm accustomed to the Balkans and the Baltic republics. It's not any funnier than the Indian names of the ships launched at Hog Island in war time. If you suggest to the people of that bustling Michigan railway center that they change their name to "Fairview," or "Lawndale," or "Centerville," or any other comparatively colorless and characterless appellation, they will naturally ask you why. Under their distinctive cognomen they have built up their schools and colleges, their waterworks and electric-light plant (municipally controlled), their extraordinary variety of factories, and, in particular, their paper industry. Kalamazoo is more than a city—it is a microcosm. It makes so many things that it could afford to be independent of the universe. All that Proctor Knott said in jest of Duluth is sober verity for Kalamazoo. The only funny thing about Kalamazoo is that anybody should think there was anything funny about it.



SADDLE RIVER—A VIEW FROM A BRIDGE IN HOHOKUS, NEW JERSEY

Next, Hohokus. (Of course if you come from anywhere in New Jersey, people begin to talk fool talk about mosquitoes. As though New Jersey had a monopoly of those undesirable birds of prey!) That charming little village, twenty-three miles north of Jersey City, is one of a cluster of settlements which provide the Manhattan commuter with a blessed difference between his hours of rest and his tense and strepitant working day. All the nice things that Goldsmith wrote about the lure of his deserted village of the plain might be said with truth of these delightful and desirable Jersey suburbs; but these places are far from deserted. They are so much in demand that you are lucky if they let you in. And their people—church-going, law-abiding, community-singing people—fairly burst with pride in them.

IN THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

One cannot call the roll of all the places that suffer, or are supposed to suffer, for their names or for some stigma, unearned and undeserved, affixed to them by an ignominious figure of the past.

Merchants of the Bowery, in New York, were greatly incensed because of the song about the Bowery that declared—

> They do such things and they say
> such things on the Bowery.

They averred that the song, heard in music-halls the country over, hurt their business. They called a meeting and organized to frame their heated protest.

But it was the song that died, and not the Bowery, with its ancient, fragrant name from the Dutch *mynheers*. Thus will it ever be. To stop, look, and listen in any representative American community is to find new reason to give thanks for our birthright or our copyhold, wherever it may be, in our America. For we know that—

> God gives all men all earth to love,
> But, since our hearts are small,
> Ordained for each one spot should
> prove
> Beloved over all.

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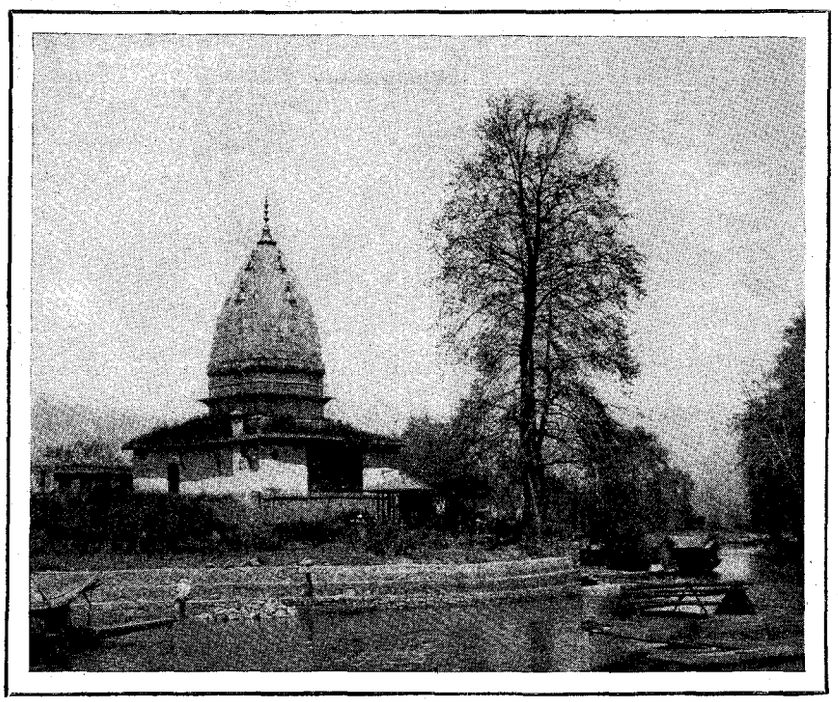
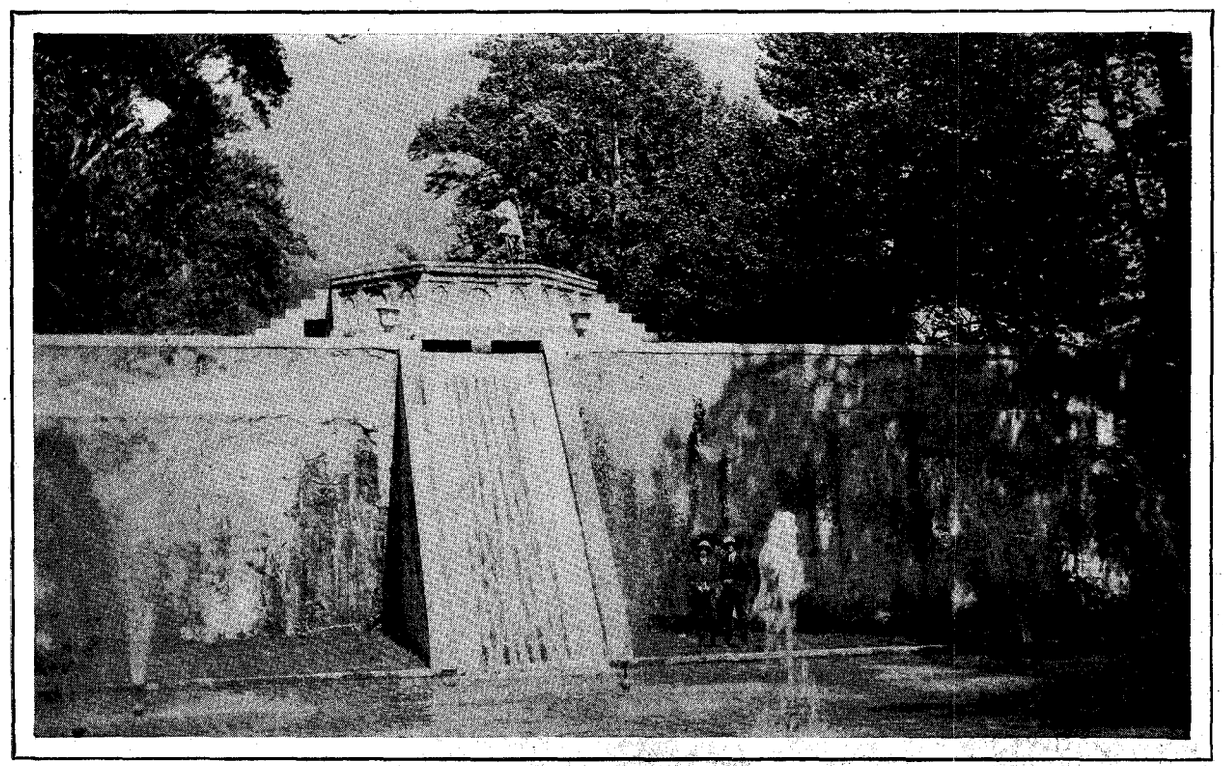
TIN CANS, TEMPLES, AND WATERFALLS OF KASHMIR

PICTURES FROM AN OUTLOOK READER



A TEMPLE IN THE CHENAR BAGH, SRINAGAR, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF KASHMIR, NORTHERN INDIA

The roof of this Hindu temple, which glitters in the sunshine, is, our contributor states, covered with metal sheets made from flattened American kerosene cans. This method, he says, is commonly used in Kashmir for producing "silver-topped" temples



A WATERFALL IN THE NISHAT BAGH, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

The valley of Kashmir, in which Srinagar is situated, consists of an elevated plateau entirely surrounded by the lofty snow-clad ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya, many of whose peaks rise to a height of over twenty thousand feet. For many centuries Kashmir was ruled by Hindu princes. In 1587 the country was conquered by the great Mogul Emperor Akbar. His successor, Jehangir, made Srinagar a favorite residence and constructed many beautiful pleasure gardens. Others were built by his Prime Minister, Asaf Khan, and our picture shows a part of one of these. "Nishat Bagh" means "Garden of Gladness." It borders the celebrated Dal Lake, which is declared by an authority on India to be "one of the most beautiful spots in the world"

From J. L. La Frenais, Srinagar, India

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THE BOOK TABLE

THE LATER MR. YEATS

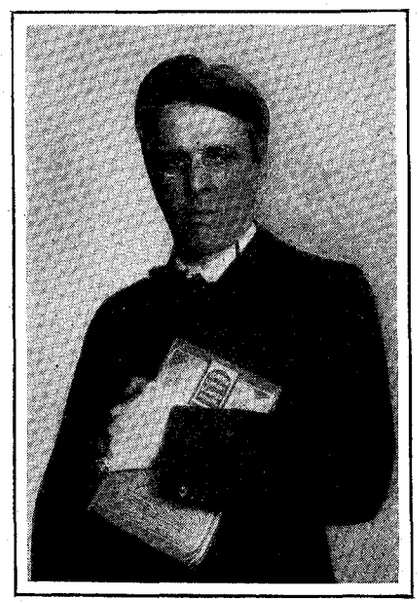
BY HERBERT S. GORMAN

FIRST of all, the background is essential. And in the case of William Butler Yeats it is a simple enough matter—tangled glades in which faery shake their milk-white feet, the muttering of wind in the beech leaves, the host of the Sidhe riding by night and day, melancholy voices crying in the shadows, the Celtic twilight. It seems a long way back to "The Wanderings of Oisin," published in 1889. It is a new world now, a cerebral world, not the crepuscular domain of old legends and heroes. And William Butler Yeats is a different personage, one made so by a consistent enough development; he stands sharply defined against the curling mysterious smoke that marked the inception of the Celtic Revival. Now he is fire, a clear flame; he is no longer the mystic; he is esoteric.

It is perhaps worth while to indicate briefly the attitude that he originally assumed toward poetry, for, even if "The Wanderings of Oisin" is lacking, there are other examples of his earlier manner in the "Selected Poems." Yeats, first of all, sought an escape from life in his work. He was a mystic, one who read his own beliefs into the ancient superstitions of the Irish peasantry, a dreamer who dabbled in theosophy, who was attracted to Blake and edited a three-volume edition of his work, who could even take Madame Blavatsky seriously. In 1899 we find that brilliant Irishman who writes under the *nom de plume* of John Eglinton affirming that Yeats's inspiration "cuts itself asunder from the source of all regeneration in art" and accusing the poet of "theory, diffuseness, and insincerity." Yeats looked "too much away from himself and from his age." It is interesting to observe the defense which Yeats put forth.

He said: "I believe that the renewal of belief, which is the great movement of our time, will more and more liberate the arts from 'their age' and from life, and leave them more and more free to lose themselves in beauty, and to busy themselves, like all the great poetry of the past and like religions of all times, with 'old faiths, myths, dreams,' the accumulated beauty of the age. I believe that all men will more and more reject the opinion that poetry is 'a criticism of life,' and be more and more convinced that it is a revelation of a hidden life." And in 1901, in a volume edited by Lady Gregory and entitled "Ideals in Ireland," I find him stating in regard to the men who were making Irish literature: "Their poetry trembles upon the verge of incoherence with a passion all but unknown among modern poets, and their sense of beauty exhausts itself in countless legends and in metaphors that seem to mirror the energies of nature." These were the principles and beliefs of the early Yeats, and they are to be found in his poetry of that date, colored in "The Wind Among the Reeds," perhaps, by the passing influence of the French symbolist school.

His recently published "Selected Poems"[1] gives this phase clearly enough in the early poems, the lyrics, and "The



Bain

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

Land of Heart's Desire." It is to be felt in "The Countess Cathleen" as well, although both this play and "The Land of Heart's Desire" were rewritten in 1911 at a time when the old magic had given place to a new. There was a passionate intensity, an ardor, in Yeats's early work that no other writer may hope to capture. It founded a school, and the efforts of that school but proved the authentic genius of Yeats. This lyrical beauty is manifest in such perfect bits as "The Cloths of Heaven," for instance:

> Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
> Enwrought with golden and silver light,
> The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
> Of night and light and the half light,
> I would spread the cloths under your feet:
> But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
> I have spread my dreams under your feet;
> Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

Certain immortal pieces date from this early period, "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," "When You Are Old," "Into the Twilight," and "The Song of Wandering Ængus," for instance. It is with the opening years of the twentieth century that Yeats began to slough this old twilight mood; perhaps the year set should be 1904, although precise dates are always futile. The lyrical lilt begins to be less manifest. It is there, but it is not so obvious. There is an intricacy of thought, a cerebral concentration, a cold intellectual fire. The voice of the young man is still, and in 1913 he can sing—

> Romantic Ireland's dead and gone,
> It's with O'Leary in the grave.

Yeats is undoubtedly troubled by this change in himself. He mentions it in "Reconciliation;" and in "A Coat," which is to be found at the end of "Responsibilities" (1916) (a poem, by the way, not included in these "Selected Poems"), he seems to take leave of his old style, writing:

> I made my song a coat
> Covered with embroideries
> Out of old mythologies
> From heel to throat;
> But the fools caught it,
> Wore it in the world's eye
> As though they'd wrought it.
> Song, let them take it,
> For there's more enterprise
> In walking naked.

Ah, but the fools never wore it half so well!

There is a certain disillusionment apparent in the later poems. Yeats is conscious always of old age, and it is a note that he strikes constantly. "To a Child Dancing in the Wind" he cries:

> O you will take whatever's offered
> And dream that all the world's a friend,
> Suffer as your mother suffered,
> Be as broken in the end.
> But I am old and you are young,
> And I speak a barbarous tongue.

In "The Wild Swans of Coole" he rises to an extraordinary beauty as he marks the passing of time. "I am worn out with dreams," he cries in another poem, and in still another he desires to be "as ignorant as the dawn." "In Memory of Major Robert Gregory" is compact with musings over vanished friends—Lionel Johnson, Synge, and others. Hardly a poem but has its retrospective note. Occasionally the old magic makes its brief appearance, as in "The Cat and the Moon," for instance, where he sings with all the old strange wonder:

> Minnalushe creeps through the grass
> Alone, important, and wise,
> And lifts to the changing moon
> His changing eyes.

Disillusionment, a philosophical bitterness that is strangely calm, a satiric note that is viciously edged in such poems as "To a Wealthy Man" and "When Helen Lived," an intellectualism that is never dry, a loosening of tech-

[1] Selected Poems. By William Butler Yeats. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

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nique that sometimes seems to lose all meter—these are the marks of Yeats's later work. The glow of poetry is on them, however; we always feel that Yeats has much to say and that he says it in a manner peculiar to himself and distinguished.

It is from the hand of such a workman as this that "Four Plays for Dancers" [2] comes, a book that will bring the utmost delight to the reader. Just as the wave of Yeats's inspiration seemed to falter, to be coming slowly to a halt upon the high, sandy beach of time, comes this new wave, mounting in its splendor and foaming over the limits that capricious criticism had set. First of all, it should be noted that the four plays in this beautifully fashioned and illustrated book—"At the Hawk's Well," "The Only Jealousy of Emer," "The Dreaming of the Bones," and "Calvary"—were occasioned by an intellectual urge. The great interest of Yeats in the theater has never lessened since those early days when he was instrumental in forming the small beginnings of the Abbey Theater group. He has always been an intelligent, and sometimes inspired, experimenter and innovator. It was to be expected that when he came across some excellent translations of the Japanese *Noh* dramas, probably Ezra Pound's arrangements of Ernest Fenellosa's translations and notes, that the idea of adapting the form to Irish and other subjects should appeal to him. There is a spirit in the Japanese *Noh* drama that must be close to the brooding mind of Yeats. Quite often these plays dramatized an atmosphere more than an authentic plot action.

These Japanese dramas (*Noh* meaning "performance") are of almost religious significance. There is a faint similarity in their construction to the Greek drama. The subjects treated are generally religious or legendary, and quite often the action is concerned with the results of things, and not with the things themselves. Thus long after a character may be dead the action of the *Noh* drama may immortalize the place where he died by a stately action, accompanied by music, giving the aftermath of the character's influence on life. Supernatural characters sometimes are introduced. Always there is grave dancing and singing and the characters all wear elaborately carved masks which express the rôles.

Yeats has taken this form and changed it somewhat. For instance, he has introduced three musicians in each of his four plays who explain the action. They do not wear masks. It is impossible to attempt any descriptions of the plots of these interesting experiments, for the plots are mere utilities. It is the remarkable atmosphere of each play in its entirety that makes each effort a distinguished composition. They are compact with poetry, suffused with a strange, trance-like magic that renders these figures characters out of time. They move and speak, not like human beings, but as solemn bits of that mysterious liturgy called life. In "The Dreaming of the Bones" we find the First Musician setting the mood with this song:

> Why does my heart beat so?
> Did not a shadow pass?
> It passed but a moment ago.
> Who can have trod in the grass?
> What rogue is night-wandering?
> Have not old writers said
> That dizzy dreams can spring
> From the dry bones of the dead?
> And many a night it seems
> That all the valley fills
> With those fantastic dreams.
> They overflow the hills,
> So passionate is a shade,
> Like wine that fills to the top
> A gray-green cup of jade,
> Or maybe an agate cup.

And what an echo of the old Yeats of the nineties is to be found in these lines, taken from the same play:

> These crazy fingers play
> A wandering airy music;
> Our luck is withered away,
> And wheat in the wheat-ear withered,
> And the wind blows it away.

Yet except for occasional flares that old Yeats has vanished. "Four Plays for Dancers" is a book that suggests him. If ever *Noh* plays shadowed forth the spirit of places, these four dramas shadow forth the spirit of the place where the young Yeats once found his dreams. He has come out of that cloud-pale land of mystery where Niamh once cried:

> Away, come away:
> Empty your heart of its mortal dream.

The wistfulness of mortality is in the heart of Yeats now. He is growing old, and the fact is apparent in his poetry, though never through a lessening of inspiration. It is in a changed attitude. He stands in silhouette against the Celtic twilight listening as "the years like great black oxen tread the world."

[2] Four Plays for Dancers. By William Butler Yeats. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

GREAT PRINCE SHAN (THE). By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

This time the "prince of plots" puts the scene of his story forward to 1934. This cleverly makes it possible to have the international plotting and counter-plotting at which he is so adept relate to the "next war." Russia, Germany, and the East almost resolve to conquer western Europe, but desist because the wisest and most powerful man in the world, Prince Shan of China, convinces himself by a visit to England (now supine, pacifist, and helpless) that the result would be an easy conquest but a fatal error for the world's future. As a story the book is one of the author's best; and behind the story there are suggestions for serious thought.

GREENSEA ISLAND. By Victor Bridges. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.90.

A capital tale of love, mystery, and villainy. All the incidents center around a charming island to which a bluff young ship's mate falls heir by an uncle's death only to find himself heir also to plots of revenge aroused by his evil uncle's misdeeds.

WRONG MR. RIGHT (THE). By Berta Ruck. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.75.

Lively and amusing. The kaleidoscopic misunderstandings all grow out of the invention by the heroine of an imaginary young man, rich and benevolent, who is credited with doing for poor and proud ladies all the nice things that she does herself.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

UNFINISHED RAINBOWS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By George Wood Anderson. The Abingdon Press, New York. $1.25.

These are sermons, not essays; that is, they are written not to entertain, nor to instruct, but to persuade. They are not didactic in form, but are didactic in spirit. A moral purpose pervades them. The titles of the essays—"Unfinished Rainbows," "Gathering Sunsets," "Beyond the Curtains of Clouds"—indicate their literary quality. It would not be unjust to term them prose poems. They are not always self-expressive. They are too deliberate, perhaps too artificial, to be the highest poetry. But they are short, undogmatic, and may well serve the purpose of sermons to readers who are shut out from church services or fail to get from the pulpit the inspiration which they need.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

OUR HAWAII. By Charmian Kittredge London (Mrs. Jack London). New and Revised Edition. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

This revised edition of a popular book is full of the atmosphere of the South Seas and of enthusiastic appreciation of Hawaii. Charmian London always writes with rhapsodical love of her subject, and this book will entrance those who admire a corresponding style of descriptive writing.

WILD BUSH TRIBES OF TROPICAL AFRICA. By G. Cyril Claridge. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Here is a sympathetic study of the natives of West Central Africa, keen in its insight, detailed in its description, and frank in its statements. The data collected regarding the "souls of black folk" in the Congo region are amazing in amount, variety, and minuteness. The story of the treatment of the natives by the Portuguese is one of the most tragic in the annals of Negro oppression by conscienceless traders—but hardly more revolting than the stories of the natives' barbarity in dealing with their own people.

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

HERBERT S. GORMAN has been associated with newspapers in Springfield, Boston, and New York. He is now contributing assistant to the New York "Times" Magazine and Book Review Section. He has published poems and critical essays in many of the leading magazines.

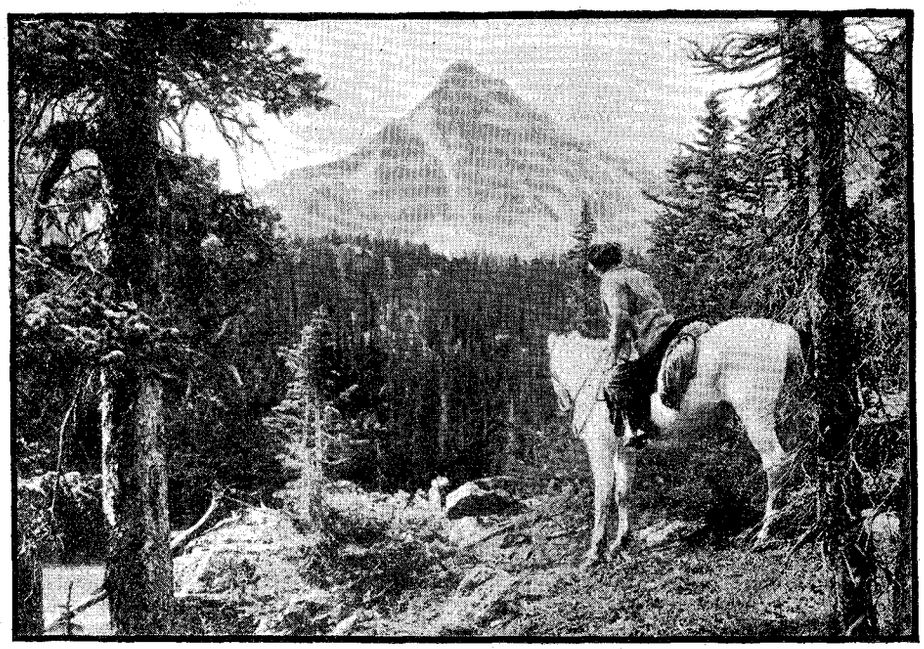
NEWTON FUESSLE contributes an article on the controversy that is raging between the Amateur Athletic Union and various other athletic organizations. The article is based on an interview with General Palmer E. Pierce, who is President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Mr. Fuessle's article brings the controversy before the public for the first time.

ALINE KILMER is the widow of the late Joyce Kilmer, who was killed in action in the World War. Mrs. Kilmer is the author of "Vigils" and "Candles that Burn." She has previously contributed to The Outlook.

MYRTLE and GORDON LAW, of Springfield, Massachusetts, give in an article entitled "Gandhi in Jail" an account of an hour spent with the great Indian Nationalist.

EDWARD KNEELAND PARKINSON is a lover of outdoors. He has spent a number of years in the country raising grain, hay, fruit, and live stock, and is a frequent contributor to outdoor magazines. He was at one time on the staff of the "Country Gentleman" and for four years with the New York "Evening Post" as writer of the "Amateur Countryman" column. He is the author of two books, "A Guide to the Country Home" and "The Practical Country Gentleman."

ELMER T. PETERSON is associate editor of the Wichita "Beacon," of which Governor H. J. Allen is publisher and editor-in-chief. He has been closely associated with Governor Allen in the study of industrial questions, and was present at all the important events having to do with the Industrial Court. Mr. Peterson was formerly on the reportorial-editorial staff of the Kansas City "Star," and previous to that editor of a Kansas weekly, the Cimarron "Jacksonian." He was born on a farm near



The Red Gods beckon you West

THE snowy mountain peaks, the forest trails, the skyland lakes, the delightful resorts, are calling you—forget the world of hum-drum for a while—get back to nature in America's West.

The Burlington will take you anywhere West—to Colorado, the National Parks, Utah, the Pacific Northwest, and California.

And always you will find true hospitality, courteous service, and home-like comfort on the convenient, dependable Burlington.

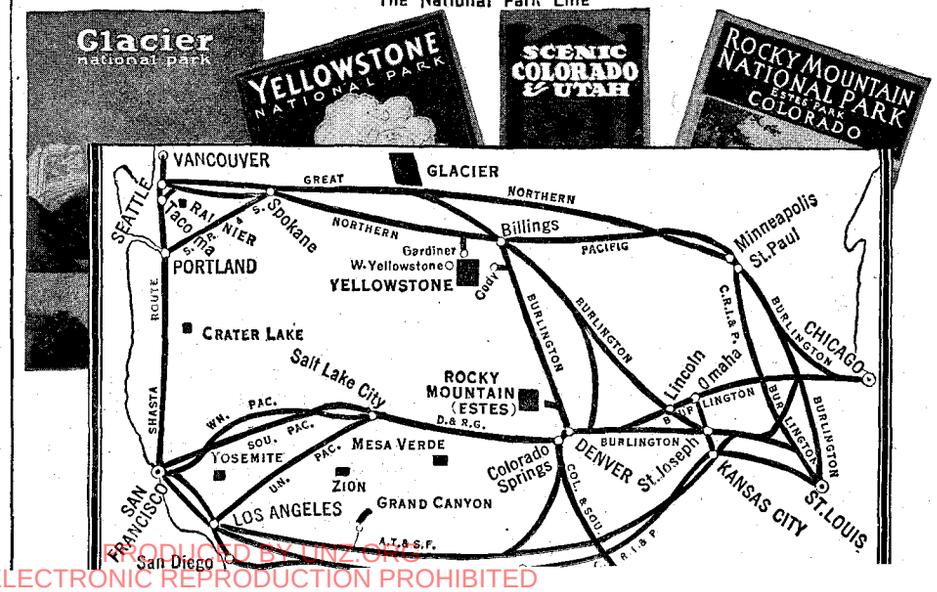
Vacation costs are down

Your vacation money this year will buy much more. Now is the time for a real vacation—in the Land you will never Forget.

Burlington Route
The National Park Line

SEND FOR FREE BOOK
Read about the region that interests you. For more than one book send 6 cents for postage.

P. S. EUSTIS
Pass. Traffic Manager
C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.



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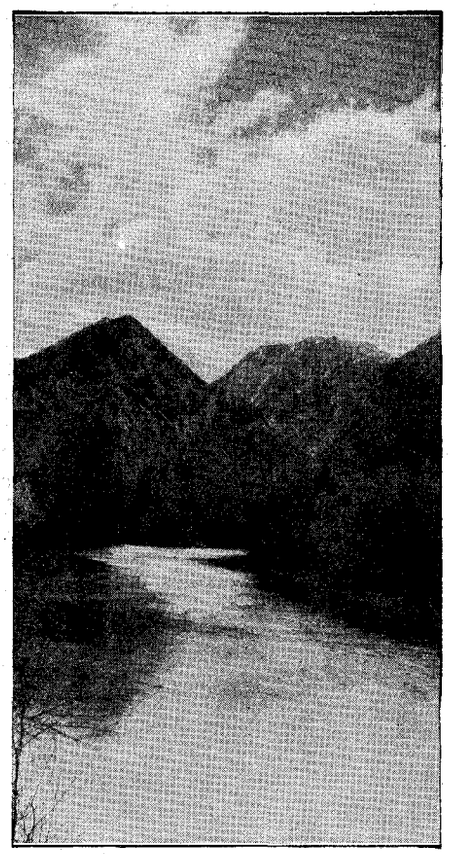

Take a
Scenic Vacation

Glacier National Park, set down in the wild heart of the Rockies, is your ideal vacation land. Ride horseback—camp—fish—walk—motor—hike. Modern hotels and chalet camps provide comfort in the wilderness.

Glacier
National Park

Open June 15 to September 15

Reduced Fares this Summer. All expense tours of two to seven days' duration arranged. Longer trips if desired.

Through trains from Chicago and Kansas City via Burlington Route-Great Northern Ry. (main line) to Glacier Park, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland stop at Glacier Park Hotel—Eastern entrance. En route to North Pacific Coast, Alaska or California visit Lake Chelan, and Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks. "In all the world no trip like this."

For free books and information apply any ticket or tourist agent or offices of Great Northern Railway.

226 West Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.
708 Empire Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
280 Broadway
New York City
516 Railway Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY · GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

See America First
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

A. J. DICKINSON, Passenger Traffic Manager

MOTORS AND THE MIDLANDS

BY J. C. LONG

IN the scheme of American life there has been developing a new form of community—not the farm, not Main Street, not the city. It is usually called "the suburbs," but the term is outgrowing its original sense. The rapidly expanding areas surrounding our large cities are more than convenient living adjuncts to business centers; they are coming to have a purpose and a consciousness of their own. They represent the effort of families to retain the advantages of working in concentrated industrial centers, and yet to secure the satisfactions of fresh air, play space, gardens, and an individual home. Fittingly this new type of neighborhood may be called the Midlands.

Automobiles have made this new development possible in the degree it is at present assuming. The territory around the larger municipalities may be compared to a huge feather fan with railway lines representing the quills, and the myriad automobiles the feathers. For forty miles around the largest cities of the country there is one car for every fifteen persons.

The population around these cities constitutes new groups of urban proportions, for instance:

Suburban District of	Population.
New York	3,243,000
Chicago	1,051,000
Philadelphia	1,038,000
Detroit	398,000
Cleveland	629,000
St. Louis	447,000
Boston	1,636,000

The significance and value of these figures will be seen when one considers the drift of population in recent years. Every time the Bureau of the Census issues a new bulletin statisticians tear their hair, rural newspaper editors have heart failure, and some one starts a new back-to-the-farm movement (with paid executive secretary).

There is not going to be any addition to the rural population through campaigns on "Keep the Farmer Contented" and "Back to the Farm," admirable and sincere as many of these may be. The psychology of these slogans smacks too much of the urban mind worried over its food supply.

Many economists, however, have discoursed on the effect of the telephone, the motor car, the talking-machine, and the motion picture on rural existence. These inventions are adding to the richness of life in the most remote hamlets. They are making neighbors of families forty miles and more apart. They are making possible consolidated schools, churches, theaters, lecture halls, and community buildings on a par with those enjoyed by the city. The three million motor cars and trucks in rural districts will probably create enough wealth, satisfaction, and happiness to lessen the yearning of the younger generation to seek crowds; but the spread of motor transportation is not going to bring back into the country those families now living in the cities.

Some new development has therefore seemed essential if the Nation is going to be able to raise food for its inhabitants. The Midlands is partially the answer. The flood of population pouring over the brim of the city limits and spreading throughout the environs does much to support itself. Hundreds of thousands of families have their own gardens, and thereby raise a part of their own food. Many more could and would do so if the pressure of high prices should become sufficiently severe.

It would be a greatly improved condition if the areas at present occupied by large cities could be devoted exclusively to business, with the population being transported back and forth daily to their individual homes. As this condition is approximated long before its consummation, the standard of living may be bettered. As the pressure of population on the suburban area is lessened, more space is left for those who must remain there. Rents are lowered. Those who remain within the urban limits have more space in which to live.

This growth of the Midlands is not a theory. The rapidity of the increase is indicated by the figures of the Long Island Railroad, which every year carries a larger number of New York commuters. The record for the past five years is as follows:

	Passengers Carried.
1916	15,932,000
1917	17,601,000
1918	17,692,700
1919	25,426,950
1920	28,891,350
1921	31,000,000[1]

[1] Estimated by Long Island Railroad.

A ride along the routes of this railway will show the inquirer the large part which the motor car is playing in making this increase in passenger traffic possible. Automobiles at every station bring passengers back and forth for miles from the rail lines.

The rise in the motor-vehicle industry from virtually nothing in 1900 to about 10,000,000 in use to-day has come about from an age-long demand for personal transportation. This desire, however, is meeting with checks in city life to-day, but there are changes which must be brought about before the Midlands can care for the population to a degree which will have an appreciable effect on rents. Two of the major obstacles to the fuller use of cars in and around cities are:

1. Parking spaces.
2. Motor highways.

Where can the man who drives each morning to the railway station leave his car? If there are any children in the household, it may be difficult for his wife to drive him to the train and back. Or if the man's home is within driving

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distance of the city, where can he leave his car when he gets into town?

Parking spaces are needed to answer this problem. In the big cities parks will not be sufficient. There will come parking sky-scrapers which will contain story upon story of cars.

The question of parking is also closely related to the use of motor trucks and the food supply. Motor-truck delivery and transshipment of food in the big cities is greatly hindered because of the expense of garaging. The development of extensive co-operative garages and parking areas would materially reduce the operating cost of trucks.

But given the proper parking space, there will come need for motor boulevards. Motor vehicles already swarm the avenues like thousands of black beetles. A proper city planning campaign could not increase the parking areas without providing for the growth in transportation which this would bring about. Motor ways would be essential.

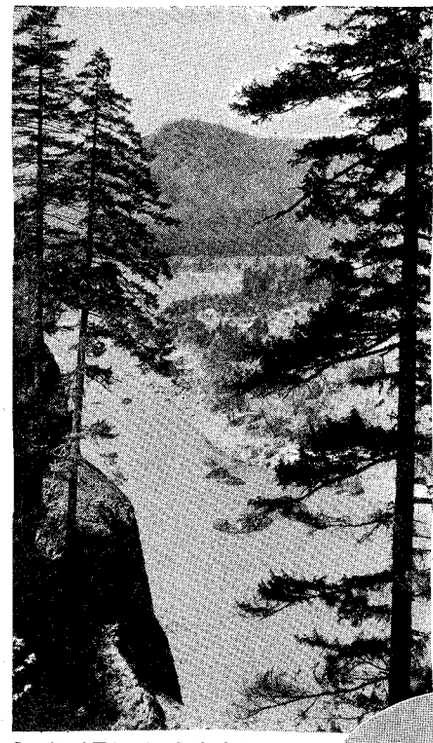
This is not sheer theory. It is an outline of one of the big tasks next before American industry. The effect of the proposed vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey can be readily realized by comparing the 140,000 motor vehicles which now cross the bridges daily with the 14,000 carried by the ferries. The situation is not special to New York. Every large city in the country can improve its transportation situation by planning to use more fully the possibilities of the motor car and motor truck. Highway engineers, Government agencies, motor transportation authorities, are giving this subject serious consideration.

The Midlands are not of course the only part of the country to receive attention. They have interest because of their youth; but the transportation question as a whole must be considered Nationally.

In motor-vehicle history 1921 stands out as a year in which the car and truck and the highway received specific attention as a National problem. President Harding in his first Message to Congress spoke of automobiles as the "smaller arteries of the larger portion of our commerce," and said further, "The motor car has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social, and industrial life." The Department of Commerce established an Automotive Division to relate motor-vehicle manufacture and use to the business situation at home and abroad.

Especially important, however, was the passage of the Townsend Act appropriating Federal funds for roads. This measure contained two vital provisions: (1) That Federal funds be used to build roads of inter-State importance; (2) that provision be made for maintenance of all Federal aid roads built.

This act marks the beginning of a permanent highway policy. The year 1921 also marks the beginning of real benefits from previous road acts. For several years there have been a number



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View of Columbia River and Islands in foreground on which is located Famous Indian Blockhouse from which Captain U. S. Grant and Lieutenant Phil. Sheridan protected settlers.

Enjoy 2000 Miles of Startling Beauty

Columbia River Highway, Gorge of the Dalles, snow-capped Mount Hood, Rainier Park with its acres of flowers lying at the snow-field's edge —are but small part of the two thousand miles of startling beauty along the route of the

Northern Pacific Railway

$86

Chicago to North Pacific Coast and Return

Summer Fares Much Lower

Travel in comfort, often near the snowline, through sculptured chasms, by trailing shimmering lakes, winding 'round cold-white mountain cones.

See ALL the spacious, great Pacific Northwest—history, romance, varied scenery — along the rails of this historic road. Visit magnificent hotels in ultra-modern cities. Learn what "elbow-room" really is!

North Coast Limited—
All-steel Crack Train of the Northwest.
Leaves Chicago 10:10 A. M. daily.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Butte
Helena
Spokane
Portland
Tacoma
Seattle
Vancouver
Victoria

Stop at Yellowstone Park Enroute

Write for Free Book, descriptive of the wonderful Pacific Northwest—as fascinating as fiction.

A. B. Smith, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
St. Paul, Minn.

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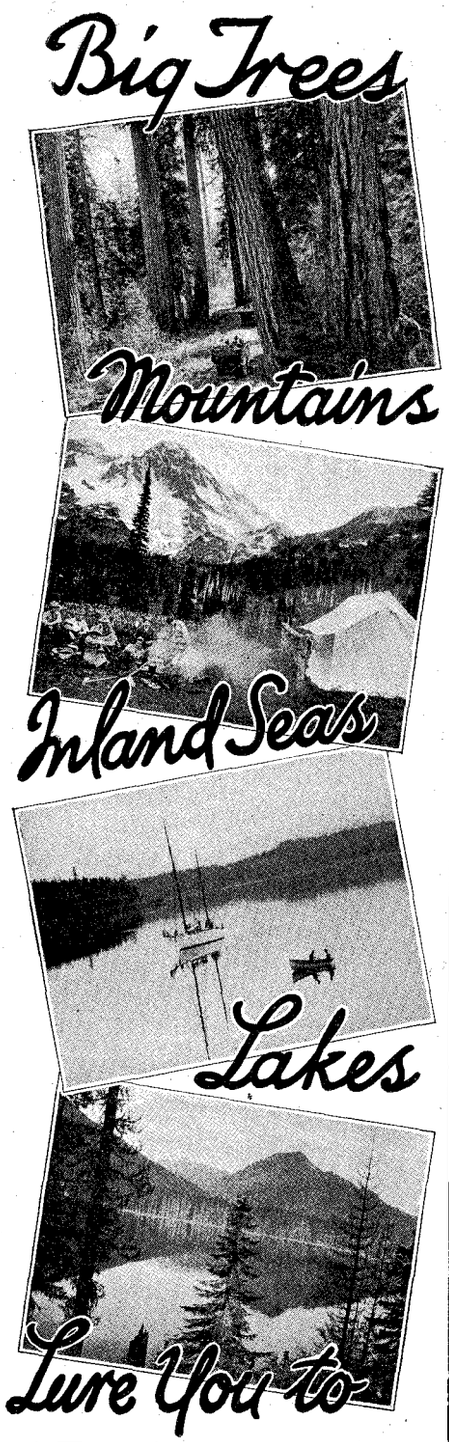

"The Charmed Land"

Make this year's vacation a real vacation—right next to Nature's heart.

Come to the Charmed Land. Feast your mind and heart and your soul on the supreme masterpieces of divine handiwork—snow-clad mountains hanging in the sky and reflected in the crystal depths of beautiful mountain lakes — rushing streams and tumbling waterfalls—serene inland seas, framed with snow peaks and the greenery of primeval forests.

Fish, hike, climb, motor, toboggan, ski, canoe, swim, sail, golf—or just rest. Everything is here, the greatest out-of-doors country and absolutely the best out-of-doors climate in the world.

Come by train or motor. Six transcontinental railroads, with special summer rates, and the open road and a wonderland en route for the motorist.

Average maximum summer months' temperature for 20 years—71 degrees.

Send for "The Charmed Land" booklet. Come direct to our tourist bureau, 702 Third Avenue.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce
903 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, Washington

"The Mountains" ... Seattle July 24-29

MOTORS AND THE MIDLANDS

(Continued)

of Federal, State, and county highway appropriations running into hundreds of millions of dollars. These funds have been available, but because of the war and the high price of materials the States have not been engaging in construction extensively until the past twelve months. The record of road building in Ohio since 1916 is an index of the situation:

	Miles.
1916	387
1917	370
1918	297
1919	300
1920	310
1921	1,000

These better roads mean a reduction of operating costs, a lessening of the expense of moving goods and persons. The public to-day, in seeking for lower rents and lower living expenses in general, will find some relief in cheaper transportation.

Motor cars and trucks, in other words, are bringing about a more balanced distribution of the population, enlarging the Midland areas, affording more opportunities on the farm, relieving the pressure on the cities, through communication leveling the factional differences of the Nation, helping toward efficiency, unity, and common understanding.

HERESY HUNTING

THIS may amuse you—'tis a copy of a letter I sent to our English Press. A certain English clergyman has attempted to have a certain other parson led up before his Bishop for "heresy" because the latter did not believe in the resurrection of the flesh!

The Marquesas Islands came under the protectorate of the French in 1842. Along with the Governmental officials went priests of the Roman branch of the Catholic Church. The following *précis* from Frederick O'Brien's "White Shadows in the South Seas" will show that Mr. Major's alleged backsliding was forestalled nearly a century ago by the Marquesan cannibals. It may rather cause those procacious ecclesiastics who superiorily affect to cheaply sneer with such Christian charitableness at "Modernists" to think furiously, though "a headache from thinking" may supervene, and conceivably lead them to be honest enough with themselves to prefer truth to tradition:

> Never were people less able to comprehend the creeds and formulas in which the religious beliefs of the white men are clothed. Marquesans are not deep thinkers. In fact, they have a word, "tahoa," which means "a headache from thinking." And when they did begin to meditate the doctrines preached to them as necessary beliefs in order to win salvation, their heads ached indeed.
>
> The resurrection of the (material) body at the last judgment horrified them. What would God do in cases where a shark had eaten a Marquesan? And what, when the same shark had been killed and eaten by other Marquesans? And in the case of the early Christian forefathers, who were eaten by men of other tribes, and afterward the cannibals eaten in retaliation, and then the last feaster eaten by sharks? There was a headache query. And they were puzzled that they should be told that it was wrong to feed on the flesh of a fellow human creature, when they were urged to "eat the body and drink the blood" of Ietu Kirito himself!

Modern Churchmen, whatever the term may connote, of 1922 are eighty years behind the times. They must hurry up if they want to be really modern, and interpret pristine essential truths in present-day language.

But how is all this recriminatory hysteria going to help the Lambeth proposals? How can we Anglicans have the decency to ask our Nonconforming brethren to line up with us if our own branch of the Catholic Church is a factious sort of ecclesiastical Dail Eireann?

The Negroes of the West Indies say of folk who breed discord that they are "making sin."

> How pitiful are little minds—
> They seem so very small;
> They look at stars, and think they are
> Denominational.

A truer message was never sent forth than that uttered by Marcus Aurelius, that "our anger and impatience often prove more mischievous than the things we are angry and impatient about."

THEODORE P. BROCKLEHURST.

The Well House, Giggleswick-in-Craven.

THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT THAT EVER SOLD ME ADVERTISING

Publisher's Note.—The Outlook disagrees with some of the criticisms of advertising practice set forth in the following letter. While opposed to "jazz advertising," The Outlook considers advertising the only instrument by which mass selling can be accomplished at low selling cost. The letter was submitted in the recent contest on "The Best Advertisement."

THE OUTLOOK'S advertisement for the Gorham Silver Company was not only the best for 1921, but the best I have seen in any magazine.

It is the first that ever sold me, not only the thing advertised, but—ADVERTISING.

To-day advertising represents a great potential young power showing off, wasting precious creative forces, prostituting vital energies, battering eager ambitious creators into resentful compromising pot-boilers who evolve into disillusioned hacks with only a "buried talent" to prove them within "the gates."

A crank? Perhaps. My conversion may prove the worth of your advertisement.

Advertising requires creative ability.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sensationalism, trickery, cleverness, feed upon the cultural talents that build civilization. Reaction against advertising is coming unless advertising ceases to "commercialize" creative forces. We have passed the landmark on the road of advertising where sensational impression can so impinge upon the vision and emotion as to win a buyer; on the contrary, we resent billboards which limit the view or mar the out-of-door mood; are outraged by a magazine that clutters up the road of reading with irrelevant advertisements that brazenly intrude upon our mental vista; are affronted by the "close-up" of an eel-fitting union suit in the midst of some exquisitely subtle analysis of human emotions. The eye may be attracted momentarily to the spot-light illuminating the fastening which insures one against unbuttonedness, but in that moment a psychological phenomenon occurs. Resentment against intrusion registers unpleasant association subconsciously, and in the very trap he has set the trickster-advertiser is caught. By the law of unpleasant association the reader proceeds to *forget* the brand.

We are passing through a hectic period of jazz advertising. Many readers turn to the advertisements first, not as prospective buyers, but because they enjoy the reaction to that illegitimate offspring of literary brilliance—"Jazz-adds." Advertisements are rivaling editorials because they embody enthusiasm, fluidity, daring, and a legitimatized form of lying—brilliance bubbling in the pot-boiler.

A prostitution of creative forces cannot long convince nor hold. Man instinctively resents and boycotts perversions. In a world of blatant, lurid advertisements a flood of æsthetic appreciation rushes out to your Gorham advertisement. Intelligently built, considerately placed, beautifully presented, it inspires confidence and *makes the reader determine to connect up with the thing advertised* which is the psychological secret of successful advertising. Pleasant association—one remembers and wants.

I submit, with all reverence, that religion, above all else, has been successfully advertised. The irresistible power of beauty more than "the Word," which they could not always read, inspired peoples to join their lives to the church. Religion has advertised itself through the encouragement and development of the sublimest flights of the creative geniuses, the masters of symbolized beauty. We "commercialize" our creators.

Our era brings new needs—advertisements of the spiritual interdependence of men, brotherhood—through the laws of specialization, distribution, and division of labor through advertisement of material things.

Your advertisement heralds a mission—to lift advertising to an art worthy of men's talents.

V. A. ASHLEY.

Boston, Massachusetts.

The Price You Pay

For dingy film on teeth

Let us show you by a ten-day test how combating film in this new way beautifies the teeth.

Now your teeth are coated with a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It forms the basis of fixed cloudy coats.

That film resists the tooth brush. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it. That is why so many well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

Keeps teeth dingy

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film. And, despite the tooth brush, they have constantly increased.

Attack it daily

Careful people have this film removed twice yearly by their dentists. But the need is for a daily film combatant.

Now dental science, after long research, has found two ways to fight film. Able authorities have proved their efficiency. A new-type tooth paste has been perfected to comply with modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. These two film combatants are embodied in it, to fight the film twice daily.

Two other effects

Pepsodent also multiplies the starch digestant in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which otherwise may cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Thus every use gives multiplied effect to Nature's tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Modern authorities consider that essential.

Millions employ it

Millions of people now use Pepsodent, largely by dental advice. The results are seen everywhere—in glistening teeth.

Once see its effects and you will adopt it too. You will always want the whiter, cleaner, safer teeth you see. Make this test and watch the changes that it brings. Cut out the coupon now.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

Endorsed by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists nearly all the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

830

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 909, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family

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SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our readers who are interested in the purchase or rental of property in city or country will find this section of particular value

ALABAMA

For Sale 20 acres, orange, grapefruit and trucking land. Close to railroad, towns and Gulf shore in famous Baldwin Co., Alabama. Easy terms. 6,785, Outlook.

CANADA

Digby, Nova Scotia Well furnished cottage beautifully and conveniently located. Modern improvements, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Rent moderate. C. S. Coxe, Salem, Mass.

COLORADO

BOULDER, COL. FOR SALE. Seven-room Brick, nearing completion; thatch roof, downstairs den and lavatory; double sleeping-porch; close to university and to mountains. Francis Ramaley, Boulder, Col.

CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT CORNWALL, CONN.
A good-sized house. 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, large living-room, broad porches, beautiful view. Fully furnished. Price $200 a month. L. R. SANFORD.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
and Vicinity
High-class country estates **for sale and to rent.** Inspect our offerings before deciding. E. L. PEABODY, Broker, Lakeville, Conn.

FOR SALE
New Haven, Conn.
High elevation. One mile from New Haven. Approach either through the beautiful East Rock Park or New Haven's finest avenue—Whitney Ave. Adjoins New Haven Country Club. House 14 rooms, all improvements. Hot water heat. 7½ acres. Also beautiful lake entirely on premises. Barn, garage. Orchard. Price $30,000.
W. E. DAVIS, JR.
902 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Summer Homes to rent $800 to $4,000 Norfolk, Conn.
New York Agents, STOCKWELL & MARLING, 1186 Madison Avenue. Telephone 8885 Lenox.

Gateway to the Berkshires—Litchfield Hills
For Rent—Attractive cottages and homes, summer of 1922—$500 to $3,500. All modern conveniences. Estates, homes and farms—**For Sale.** WILLARD BAKER, Sharon, Conn.

For Sale, Sharon, Conn. Attractive Cottage with fine view, fruit trees and garden, 6 acres, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, large living-room, dining-room, kitchen. Apply to Miss M. ASHWELL, Sharon, Conn.

For Rent in Stonington, Conn.
10-Room Cottage, with 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage and 6 acres of land. Beautiful view overlooking Long Island Sound; near-by facilities for bathing and tennis. Rent $900. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Robey, 202 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

COLONIAL HOUSE
In the Foothills of the Berkshires
Washington, Conn.
A country place of about 8 acres, situated in the midst of charming scenery. Colonial house of 14 rooms, 6 open fireplaces, steam heat, 3 bathrooms. Stable with living quarters, 2-car garage, chicken house and yards, icehouse, flower and vegetable gardens; never failing water supply from individual spring; Waring sewage disposal system; admirable church and school advantages and golf. An all-year-round home of charm and comfort. On Litchfield branch of N. Y. & N. H. R.R. By motor 2 hours or less from New Haven. For further information address 6,499, Outlook.

MAINE

Want Maine Property?
Consult **LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS,** largest agency in Maine. Bangor, Maine.

For Sale Choice preserve, 400 acres, high elevation, on shore of beautiful lake. Mountainous scenery, picturesque woodlands. Hunting, bathing, boating, fishing. Buildings in good repair. On railroad and automobile road. Best of references. Apply to HILLARD C. SCHOPPE, 41 Fifth St., Bangor, Me.

COUNTRY BARGAIN
On the edge of the village of **Bar Mills,** which is on railroad inland 18 miles from Portland, a large house with modern improvements and outbuildings, elevated, excellent site and neighborhood, will be sold partly furnished, including good piano, for $3,500; deferred payments if desired. Photo and details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., Boston.

Belgrade Lakes, Maine
Small camp, boat, ice. Rent $150 season. M. H. SMITH, 514 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Rent BLUE HILL, ME., fully furnished and equipped cottage with twelve rooms and two baths. For further particulars address 7,081, Outlook.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. For Sale or Rent, Cottage and Bungalow on Southport Shore. Fine ocean and harbor view. Rent $150 and $200. Price $1,000 and $1,500. Easy terms. Send for photos. J. H. Blair, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Boothbay Harbor For rent, furnished 7-room cottage, broad piazzas overlooking harbor; fireplace, city water. $175 for season. Address EMMA E. JONES, 50 Bangor St., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE **Farm of 85 acres.** Good building, large water front. Ideal summer home, near golf club. W. A. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Camden, Me. For rent, fully furnished, several high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. Photos, plans, and full description. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

Cottage (shore) Camden, Me. Living, dining rooms and den, kitchen, open fireplaces in each. 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 enclosed porches, garage. Winter, 123 Argyle Rd., Ardmore, Pa.

FOR SALE
POLE ISLAND, in Casco Bay, Me.
A beautiful island, 25 miles east of Portland, or 9 miles from Brunswick Railroad Station. Surrounded by deep, navigable water with safe harbor, high elevation, wooded, unsurpassed view to ocean and picturesque rocky shores. Has spacious, handsome residence and guest house, both bungalow style; also servant, bath and summer houses, and 7 buildings for housing ice, shop, fuel, gas plant, pumping outfit, tools and boats, all in the best condition. Modern plumbing, hot and cold running water, 3 bathrooms, hot-water heating, acetylene gas for lighting, cooking. Billiard tables in guest house, large lawn with 2 holes of golf. Vegetable garden, plantation of various berries, fruit trees, etc. Variety of roses, shrubs, and flowers. Landing privilege. For views consult February-March, 1921, issue of "Country Homes." Apply for particulars JOHN F. SCOTT, 358 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

East Boothbay, Me. For sale, 350 acres, finest ocean, river and harbor frontage, in lots to suit. Maps and photos. FRANK W. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

For Sale An excellent small house and several fine unoccupied house lots on the shore of Rangeley Lake, Me. DANIEL M. BONNEY, Farmington, Me.

MAINE

Hancock Point, Me.
FOR SALE
Furnished cottage, with garage, seven rooms and bath, set tubs, hot and cold water, glassed-in sun porch, fireplace, rooms for maids and chauffeur. One-half acre land, near shore. Inquire of C. E. WOODWARD, Bangor, Me.

For Rent, Ripley Point, Harrington, 8-room furnished cottage, also 2-room furnished camp, screened porch, open fires, glorious views. $150 for season for both. L. B. Whittemore, Burt Road, Taunton, Mass.

HERON ISLAND, ME. A delightfully situated 2-story, 12-room **Cottage,** partly furnished. Cost $6,000 to duplicate; at $3,500, only $500 cash. Fine air and ocean view, no mosquitos or flies; regular steamboat service. Photos. McClave, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Islesford Little Cranberry Island, near North East and Seal Harbor, Maine. For sale, lot of woodland, about seven acres, on point commanding one of the most beautiful views on the coast, of the Mt. Desert mountains and sea. Apply to H. I. BOWDITCH, 506 Beacon St., Boston.

Monhegan Island, Me. Furnished cottages and apartments, with and without studios, for rent. $100 to $300. Some of them for sale. Dr. John Cabot, Weehawken, N. J.

To Let at BARTLETT HARBOR, NORTH HAVEN
two furnished cottages, seven rooms each. Rent $150 and $200 for season.
NELSON B. COBB, Rockland, Me.

FOR SALE—CASH TERMS
ABOUT 1½ ACRES
OGUNQUIT, MAINE.—New house 1917; on ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post office and trolley. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace. Three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Limitless water supply; highest test quality piped from Kennebunk Water Co. Fine golf links near. Apply by letter. M. M. Stevenson, Lock Box 243, **Ogunquit, Maine.**

OGUNQUIT, MAINE For sale; furnished cottage, situated on the "Marginal Way," nearly 300 feet frontage on the sea. Living and dining rooms, two kitchens, five bedrooms and bathroom. Apply to Miss Minnie MacInnes, 219½ East North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Old Orchard Beach, Me. We have several well furnished **cottages for sale and to let.** Harmon Realty Co., Old Orchard, Me.

PEMAQUID HARBOR, Maine Coast. Furnished cottages, $150 to $300 season. Boating, bathing, fishing. EVA E. WHITEHOUSE, Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE—MAINE
New Colonial house with furnishings at Sargentville, on Penobscot Bay, Me. 5 major and 2 servants' bedrooms. Electric lights. Hardwood floors. Modern plumbing and 5 open fireplaces. Artesian well water. Wide porches and extensive views. 3½ acres of land. **Lambert Ott, Jr., 741 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., or M. L. Barnes, 6356 Woodbine Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.**

FOR QUICK SALE 80-acre farm, 10-room house, Penobscot Bay view, borders lake, electrics, low price if sold now, 12 miles Rockland, R. F. D., Maine, J. F. RICH.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOTEL
24 furnished rooms, including piano. Situated on one of the best beaches on the Maine coast. Address J. H. STACEY, Popham Beach, Me.

MAINE LAKES or COAST
Summer property to let any part of Maine. Anything from small camp or bungalow to more pretentious dwelling. State your preference as to size, style and location.
MAINE LAKES AND COAST CO., Portland, Me.

SALE OR RENT
RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE
Completely furnished housekeeping cottage. 6 master bedrooms, 2 maids', living, dining rooms, 2 baths, also smaller cottage. Bargain if immediate. Particulars M. E. ALLEN, 107 Forest Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

VILLAGE HOME
Modern, 9 rooms, near salt and fresh water, garage, land. $5,000. Box 196, Yarmouth, Me.

MAINE

SORRENTO, ME.
FOR SALE or TO LET. Modern cottage, in Colonial farmhouse style, on shore of Frenchman's Bay. 3 rooms, fully furnished, 2 baths, 4 open fireplaces. Rent $325 for season. Boating, swimming, tennis, golf. Apply to Mrs. L. E. Rowe, 281 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.

Choice Cottage Lots
on beautiful
Lake Androscoggin
F. G. LAMSON, WAYNE, ME.

MARYLAND

COLONIAL estates; modern country places on beautiful tidewater rivers of Maryland; shooting preserves; fertile inland farms; catalog free. Dixie Realty Co., Cambridge, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR RENT. Furnished House on village street. 14 rooms, bath, electric lights, fireplaces, ice-house, barn, lawn, gardens, pergola, running brook in meadow. Address Miss Elizabeth Eastman, Ashfield, Mass.

MEADOWCLIFF
A Beautiful Seashore Estate on the Extreme Eastern Point of Cape Ann, Pigeon Cove, Mass.
The estate is located on the North Shore, about forty miles from Boston. Eight acres of grounds, including lawns, flower beds, ornamental trees and shrubs. Two small summer houses, one lodge and a separate laundry. The house has eleven rooms completely furnished, bath, town and filtered cistern water, hardwood floors, two Colonial fireplaces, new heater, large porches. The property extends to the ocean. For sale to immediate purchaser for one-half of its value to close an estate. Price $15,000. Apply by letter to Dr. CHARLES F. STUBE, 66 Watson Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. O. J. BROWN, 268 Church St., North Adams, Mass.; or call on Mr. FRANK TARR, Realtor, Rockport, Mass.

CAPE COD
Exclusive summer homes for sale and rent at Hyannisport, Hyannis, Craigville, Centerville, Barnstable, Englewood, So. Yarmouth, West Harwich, and Chatham. Hotel for sale. W. C. ELDRIDGE, Hyannis, Mass. Booklet.

FOR SALE situated at **Park Hill, Easthampton, Mass.,** a fine old homestead and dairy farm of 100 acres, equipped and in running order. 2 miles from business center and Williston Seminary, 4 miles from Smith College, 12 miles from Amherst and Mount Holyoke Colleges. For further description see advertisement in The Outlook April 5. HENRY L. LYMAN, Park Hill, Easthampton, Mass.

Wanted—To Sublet SHORE COTTAGE at Edgartown, Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, for half season—from June 15th to Aug. 1st. Six bedrooms, living-room with fireplace, dining-room, bath and kitchen; electricity. Apply P. O. Box 39, Sheffield, Mass.

For Sale, SUNNY SPRING FARM, Berkshire Hills, altitude 1,800 ft. House, barns, tenant house. Complete equipment. Rare bargain. Address owner, Mrs. R. HALL, 54 Hollenbeck Ave., Great Barrington, Mass.

Lakeside Farm For Sale. 300-acre modern farm, heavily timbered, with over 2,000 feet of lake frontage on Lake Buel, already a popular resort. Ideal hotel site. Five miles from Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass. 7,033, Outlook.

200 Acre Summer Estate
for sale in the beautiful town of Heath, six miles from the famous Mohawk trail, 1,700 ft. above sea-level. Eight-room house, stable, hen house, etc., all in good repair. Ice, wood for the season, also large garden and fruit of all kinds. Wonderful scenery, good fishing and hunting. Price very reasonable. Write for further particulars and photos. 6,979, Outlook.

For Rent Cottage on Martha's Vineyard, near East Chop light, facing Vineyard Sound. Large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, 2 double and 2 single master's bedrooms, bathroom, 2 bathhouses in cellar, garage. Superb water views. Apply to 2204 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Overlooking CRYSTAL LAKE, NEWTON CENTER, near Boston. Modern furnished house, 10 rooms, 3 baths. 3 summer months $500. 7,019, Outlook.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

***Little Long Pond*—FOR SALE**

This charming exclusive gentleman's Paradise comprising about 500 acres with main house, boathouse and boys' dormitory, caretaker's cottage with all improvements, stable and garage with chauffeur's quarters, and icehouse. The property is completely and attractively furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Electric lights, all modern conveniences for every comfort, splendid water system, flower and vegetable gardens and tennis court. Private hunting preserve and excellent fishing. Sale necessary in the settlement of an estate. For further particulars apply to **Benjamin C. Tower, 35 Congress St., Boston, or to George A. Dill, 401 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Sole Agents**

Furnished Antique 7-roomed, bath, trees, bathing beach, near everything, exclusive. Season $400. B. DAVIS, Provincetown, Mass.

WANT VILLAGE HOME?

among friendly folk, in healthful seashore town, with variety churches, lodges, shops, country club. Houses with bath, etc., $4,500 to $12,000. Summer cottages to let and for sale. Miss HELEN THURSTON, 20 Pleasant St. Tel. 80. **ROCKPORT, MASS.**

SIOG LAKE. To Let, furnished bungalow on Siog Lake, Holland, Mass. For the season, terms very reasonable. References required. John F. Hebard, Southbridge, Mass. R. F. D. 2.

Mid Conway Hills Western Mass. Near village. Well-built 18-room house, barn, 15 acres. Steam, gas, electricity, pure running water. On State road. Attractive as residence, small inn, sanitarium. Address E. B. D., 9 Arlington Ave., Providence, R. I.

MONTANA

Partner Wanted to invest $5,000 in Summer Camp on border of Yellowstone Park. Log buildings on bank of beautiful river. Camping parties, with saddle horses and pack train. Fishing, bear and elk hunting. Opportunity to build a good business. Address JACK HAMILTON, Lakeview, Mont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For Sale or Rent in Bethlehem, N. H.

An attractive, modern, completely furnished 11-room house. 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Electric lights, hardwood floors, furnace. Large fireplace in living-room. Best location in town. Very near country club and golf links. Rental for season $1,200. Apply MRS. GEORGE E. ABBE, 40 High Street, Springfield, Mass.

Many Beautiful Cottages for Rent White Mountains, New Hampshire

Address KARL P. ABBOTT, Bethlehem, N. H.

Canaan Street, N. H., For Sale Dutch Colonial **house.** 9 rooms, bath, lavatory, hardwood floors, running water, wired for electricity. 125 acres land, divided equally, hay, woodland, grazing; large barn. Near lake, convenient to railroad. Sugar bush, young orchard. G. W. CHASE, 68 Oakley Rd., Belmont, Mass.

CHOCORUA Comfortably furnished 10-room house, with bath, 4 fireplaces, broad piazza overlooking Chocorua Lake. Garage, boat and bath house at lake, ice and wood. W. M. S., Hotel Potomac, Washington, D. C.

CORNISH, N. H. FOR RENT, Furnished house. 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping-porch, fireplaces, garage, icehouse, 12 acres, high ground, superb view, near golf links. Address PERCY MACKAYE, Harvard Club, New York City.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

JACKSON, N. H.

Three furnished cottages on the side of Thorn Mountain, overlooking village and Presidential Range. 8, 9 and 10 rooms, running water and bath. $150 to $300 for season. COMMERCIAL CORPORATION 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

SUGAR HILL NEW HAMPSHIRE **COTTAGES TO RENT OR SELL.** For particulars address WM. E. SATCHELL, Owner, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished Summer Home in N. H.

8 rooms. 5 bedrooms; running water in kitchen. Near lake—good boat. For season $175. H. S. Ferry, No. 1 Hicks Place, Flushing, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Peterborough, New Hampshire

For rent, an attractive, well furnished, modernized cottage, containing large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and servants' dining-room, good pantry, five or six master's chambers, two maids' rooms, and three baths. Electric lights, aqueduct water, furnace, large screened piazza and three fireplaces. Garage. Fine situation in beautiful country. Address CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, 7 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Tamworth, N. H. For rent, furnished, summer home with 140 a. Bedrooms and porches for 18. Tennis, swimming pool, modern barn, electricity. Glorious location. All-round man, also Ford car, can be hired. Season $1,200. Also bungalow with 10 a., furnished, for 7 persons, season $175. Bungalow for sale, $1,200. C. G. HOAG, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia.

In Small Country Town FOR SALE a furnished eight-room house, with tool room, shed, barn, and eight acres land. Furnishings modern and harmonious, ice and fuel, near neighbors. Price $2,500. 6,983, Outlook.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMER HOMES
NORTH JERSEY SHORE
ALLENHURST, DEAL & ASBURY PARK
Most complete list of furnished houses now for rent and sale.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
ESTABLISHED 1885
Opposite Main R. R. Station
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

IDEAL OUTING BUNGALOW FOR RENT

On Metedeconk River, near Bayhead; new, furnished 6-room house; 2-car garage; hot and cold water. Address 6,939, Outlook.

FOR SALE, FOR $7,500

Attractive modern home in Chester, N. J. High elevation, fine view. Vines, shrubs and garden. Nine rooms and bath. Large living and sleeping porches, two fireplaces, steam heat, electricity. Inquire of Mrs. E. P. GARDNER, Hillside Ave., Englewood, N. J.

Modern Residence Conveniently situated to trolleys and railroad stations, on a lot 150x700 feet, may be purchased on reasonable terms. *For full particulars apply to* A. D. W. HALSEY, 120 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO RENT in MONTCLAIR, N. J.

from June 15 to Sept. 15, well-appointed house of ten rooms and two baths, in quiet, shady street, convenient to train and trolley. 7,101, Outlook.

FOR SALE
UPPER MONTCLAIR

Colonial house and two acres opposite Upper Montclair Country Club. Nine rooms and three baths; two-car garage with rooms for help. Fine garden well stocked with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Further information communicate with **H. F. TURTLE.** 39 White St., N. Y. Tel. 3832 Franklin.

FOR SALE or RENT On Palisades, opposite 116th St., attractive, modern center-hall house, 11 rooms. Studio, garage, henery; other desirable features. Write Room 1917, 25 Madison Ave., New York, or telephone Cliffside 69.

Free List of Houses For Sale and Rent

30 minutes from downtown, New York City. Write VAN WINKLE CO., Rutherford, N. J.

NEW YORK

FOR SALE
Ulster Co. FRUIT FARM

Fully equipped. Price $25,000. 7,005, Outlook.

"The Artist's Paradise" Keene Valley, **N.Y.** The heart of the Adirondacks. Cottages for rent, fully furnished. Ice, wood, garden, and private garage. Mountain climbing, golf, tennis, bathing and motoring. $400 to $1,500. *Also boarding places suggested. Write for details.* Matthew Crawford, Keene Valley, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
FOR RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles by good road from Bolton Landing, Lake George. Entirely new. Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished throughout. Five rooms (three bedrooms) and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.**
For full particulars address 6,479 Outlook.

ADIRONDACKS KEENE VALLEY
Furnished cottage for sale. About 5 acres. Full particulars on application. 7,037, Outlook.

NEW YORK

KEENE VALLEY, ADIRONDACKS

For rent, a wonderful view and a charming and comfortable camp, completely furnished. 6 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, 2 living-rooms, 7 fireplaces, telephone, garage. Ice and stove wood included in rent. M. S. LUDLUM, 1827 Pine St., Phila.

ADIRONDACKS
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.
TO RENT FOR SUMMER

Large Stone House, fully furnished; electric lights, 2 bathrooms, 6 fireplaces. Two-car garage. Extensive lawns, fine shade trees; mountain brook with rustic tea-house. Ideal for children. Vegetable garden and ice included. Near golf links and Albany–Montreal State Road. Season $1,000.
Address Lock Box 13. Elizabethtown, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT | **ON LAKE GEORGE In Adirondack Mts.**
Golf, tennis, boating, bathing. Meals at club if desired. GLENBURNIE CO., Glenburnie, N. Y.

Adirondack Bungalow Camps, furnished

For Gentiles. 4 to 6 rooms and bath. Running water. $175 to $250 for season. Surrounded by mountains. Fine center for touring. Supplies convenient. Tubercular cases not accepted. ALMON WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks—Auger Lake
FORDWAY CAMPS. New attractive 4-room furnished bungalows. Boating, bathing, fishing. $20 weekly rental. $200 season. MACE & NICOLLS, Keeseville, N. Y.

Adirondack Cottage For Gentiles. *Eight rooms,* furnished, running water, electric lights, surrounded by mountains. Fine center for touring. Tubercular cases not accepted. JOHN B. BRUCE, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

Carenaught Lodge
Blue Mountain Lake
Hamilton County, N. Y.

One of the oldest log camps in the Adirondacks, occupying a point on beautiful Blue Mountain Lake. Property contains mile of shore line heavily wooded

House; fully furnished. Two large living-rooms each with big stone fireplace for 4 ft wood, 13 bedrooms, servants' quarters additional, 100 ft. porch, outdoor dining-room; modern plumbing, water from a private spring piped to the house from the mountain; double garage with running water, with capacity for 2 large cars or 1 large car and 2 small ones; boats, canoes and 25-ft. launch seating 15 people. July 1 to Oct. 1. Address **Geo. D. Kirkham, Station D, Cleveland, O.**

FOR SALE Beautiful Modern **Country Home.** Clean town, elevation 1,800 ft., rare educational and library advantages. Address Owner, Box 137, Alfred, N. Y.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y.

Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent or sale. Ocean front building sites, farms and acreage for sale. W. M. TERRY, Amagansett, N. Y. Phone 20.

WILL RENT FOR SUMMER, 12-room house, furnished, all modern conveniences. Garage. In quiet, up-to-date village in Beaverkill Valley, Sullivan Co., N. Y., 1,300 ft. elevation. ½ mile off State road, 123 miles from New York City. References exchanged. E. B. PALEN, Rockland, N. Y.

Bonnie Brook Delightful all-year or summer home. Remodeled Colonial house, 6 acres, trout stream; telephone, electricity, steam heat, plumbing; charming living-room, beamed ceiling, Dutch oven, quaint cupboards; 3 bedrooms, 3 fireplaces; double garage. Express sta. 4 miles, Country Club 2. $8,000. Terms. Bonnie Brook, Brewster, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
ESTATES, HOMES, FARMS, ACREAGE
LOTS We have what you want!
W. J. IVEY, CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

To let, furnished, in beautiful village, old-fashioned 11-room house. Modern conveniences. Garden. $300 season or $75 per month. B. PECK, North Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VENTURE INN. Delightful location in quiet village on beautiful bay. Excellent fishing and boating. Suitable for club, vacation house or summer hotel. Write G. E. Adams, Chaumont, N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—Old Colonial farmhouse. 10 rooms, bath, new garage. 8 miles from Lake Mohonk. $100 a month. E. C. JACOBS, Highland, N. Y.

CHARMING KINDERHOOK
Fruit, stock and general farms.
Send for booklet.
RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

Fine location for a sanitarium, school or colony. To any one wanting a most desirable property this estate offers a unique opportunity, being located on the east bank of the Hudson River, one mile river frontage, the locality being picturesque. Near the Artist Church estate, *the excellent quality of the soil being* all arable, its acquisition should prove a highly lucrative investment. 287 acres, two large modern residences, four cottages, store and post office on estate, large modern poultry plant, capacity 4,000, large barns, cold storage plant for the fruit, about 6,000 bearing fruit trees.
This place must be seen to be appreciated.
Death of husband demands sacrifice.
Address LLOYD M. HALLENBECK Greendale-on-the Hudson, N. Y.
(Brokers Protected)

SPEND THE SUMMER ON A REAL FARM!

Rent our farmhouse, ten rooms, furnished, all improvements; abundant supply of pure, soft water, electricity; mile from village, 20 from Albany. $400 for season. 7,123, Outlook

For rent, *summer season, 8-room furnished* house, suburbs of Kingston, near Hudson River. Bathing beach, park and trolley. Arthur Schutt, 70 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.

ESSEX-ON-LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Camp to rent, season, nine rooms, six bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light, telephone, fully furnished, housekeeping. Fine view, shore front, near Crater Club. P. R. NEWBY, 7 West 92d St., City. Tel. Riverside 1184.

Lake Champlain, N. Y. 1 mile south of Essex. Completely furnished house to rent for season, including ice and wood; 4 master's bedrooms, large inclosed sleeping-porch, 3 bathrooms, open fireplaces, electric lights and telephone; bathing, cement wharf; tennis. 2 rooms in lodge for servants. Vegetables, milk, and eggs from adjoining farm. Full particulars and photos on application to 6,543, Outlook.

Willsboro Point, Lake Champlain
FOR SALE—CAMP. Fully furnished. Main room 18 ft. x 25 ft., porch 10 ft. wide, 35 ft. long; 40 ft. ell of bedrooms, maid's room. Ice house, combination boat-house and garage, 2 boats. Beautiful pine grove 195 ft. frontage. Price $3,500. 6,611, Outlook.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Shore front camp in the pines, furnished. Sand beach for children. $300 for season. Photos and floor plans on request.
C. H. EASTON, 1 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT
Summer Home at Glenburnie Club
Glenburnie-on-Lake George, N. Y.

"MOSSWOOD"—nearly new, imposing colonial style of architecture, completely furnished home. Overlooks golf course, lake and mountains. Contains 12 rooms, 2 baths, in addition to furnished sleeping-porches and balconies. Has large garage with chauffeur's room above; also large enclosed lawn with shade trees, fruit and flowers. Gets prevailing breezes. Most conveniently located for GOLF, bathing and the club activities. *Planted garden on conditions.* Price for season $1,000. For particulars write WM. B. FOSHAY, Manager, Hawthorne Ave., Port Chester, N. Y

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
FOR SALE OR TO LET

Two fully furnished 10-room and 4-room cottages; bathroom, hot and cold running water; filled icehouse; covered docks; two first-class gasoline motor launches, 15 and 25 horse power engines; three rowboats; land 200 feet wide on lake and 350 feet in depth. JOHN H. GLEASON, 25 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

A Small Cottage Picturesquely situated on the west shore of Lake George for sale at a bargain. Six rooms, furnished; suitable for summer camp. One hundred feet of lake front. Address 6,999, Outlook.

Brookhaven, L. I.—To let, furnished, or for sale. Ten rooms, sleeping-porch, big piazza, 1 bath, 2 lavatories, 3 fireplaces, steam heat, all modern improvements. Garden, fruit, shade trees, garage. Ellen Learned, 77 Irving Place, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 7574.

Eastern Long Island Peconic Bay & Sound Front Properties for sale or rent, summer homes a specialty. Illustrated booklet mailed upon receipt of 25c
Silkworth Real Estate MATTITUCK, L. I.

To Close Estate will sell at sacrifice a beautiful home situated in best section of **FREEPORT, L. I.** 3 stories, 11 rooms, all improvements, large garage, over 1 acre ground. 22 miles Penn. Station. Built by architect for own occupancy. Executor for estate, GEO. B. BADGER, 143 Oak St., Amityville, L. I.

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Real Estate

NEW YORK

TO RENT HOUSE at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, Long Island. 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; fully furnished; for summer or for all the year; in perfect condition. Apply John F. Scott, 358 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Long Island To rent for season of 1922 or longer
Beautiful 12 Room House
5 master bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; 4 acres of land, including lawns, flower beds, and vegetable garden; garage, with room and bath; stable and barn, chicken house, etc. Steam heat and electric lights. All on high bluff overlooking Long Island Sound. Owner wishes to care for lawns, shrubbery and gardens. Mrs. CLEMENT W. BOOTH, Southold, Long Island, N. Y.

Fine Home 18 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, steam, electricity, barn, 5 acres. FOR SALE, or RENT FURNISHED $500 the season. Mrs. SEWARD P. SMITH, Port Henry, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
For sale, country home, modern house, with or without 100 acres. 2 barns, hen house, garage. Beautiful view of lake and mountains. 3 miles from town, ½ mile from trolley.
Box 242, Shushan, N. Y.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.
(Where health and pleasure abound)
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT, Season 1922. Send for printed list.
Ralph G. Duvall, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y.

FOR SALE AT 1,000 ISLANDS!
A Beautiful Island Home, Furnished
The opportunity of a lifetime, in the heart of the *1,000 Island region, where you can enjoy* best, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, and polo as you may desire. The island contains four acres, well wooded, cottage stands in center, and slopes gradually to shore. On first floor the living-room, dining-room, kitchen and servants' dining-room. Large porches on 3 sides. On second floor are 6 master's rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms with bath. There are on island water tower, power house, boathouse, laundry, yacht and launch houses. Two large docks, front and rear.
I will sell in connection with the above or separate, a beautiful island farm of about 100 acres, with modern house and buildings.
JOHN O'LEARY, Agent,
Clayton, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLANDS!
FOR SALE—An Excellent Summer Hotel. A money maker with 60 years' successful reputation. Also summer homes, islands and points. JOHN O'LEARY, Clayton, N. Y.

SPLENDID HOME AND FARM
58 acres, Valatie, Columbia Co., State road; excellent 9-room steam-heated house, garage, corn house, hen houses, 4 large barns, peasant house, 800 fruit trees, 60 acres fall grain, stock, tools; BARGAIN; must be seen to be appreciated; $21,000, $7,500 down.
D. R. MEYER, Valatie, N. Y.

7 ACRES near commuting station; 7-room house, water heated, electric lights; fruit, woodland, pond. $17,000. Box 17, West Nyack.

FOR SALE, Ideal Country Place, 75 miles New York. Well-preserved stone house, situation cannot be duplicated; 10 large rooms, modern improvements; exceptional view of highway and stream. 25 acres, more if desired. Price $18,000. Terms. 7,007, Outlook.

For Sale to Settle Estate
Attractive investment—up-State city property. 2 buildings. Front—ground floor 3 stores; floors above; 35 furnished rooms, 20 baths, billiard-room top floor. Successfully operated over 5 years. Rear building rents for machine shop. Address B. A., 7,021, Outlook.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE Large tract of land and timber containing several beautiful lakes. The most attractive place in Pennsylvania for a summer hotel, cottages, bathing, fishing, and ice plant. Near station on railroad having daily train to New York and Scranton. Address Box 65, Carbondale, Pa.

PINE COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE OR HOTEL
350 acres, Pennsylvania mountains; house 9 rooms, furnished, modern improvements; five-room cottages; elevation 1,700 feet; private lake, good roads, fishing and hunting; facilities for entertaining refined patronage. For sale only. Price $33,000. Address Box G, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Also a residence for sale at Mount Bethel—house of 11 rooms, perfect repair, garage, stable, laundry, 5 acres of land, excellent view of valley, 6 miles to Water Gap. Price $15,000.

Real Estate

PENNSYLVANIA

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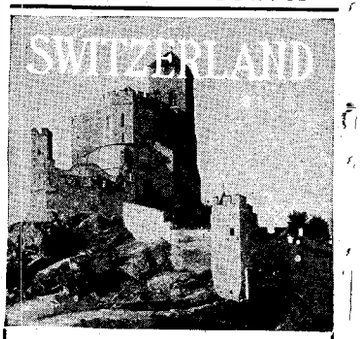

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DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side. Boston, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

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Business Situations

WANTED, in Richmond, Va., a train social worker as matron home for girls (ag 5 to 18). Good salary and comfortable hom Apply for further information with referenc to Mrs. Frederick W. Scott, 909 West Frank St., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Young woman, college gra uate or equivalent, not under twenty-fi years of age, to train for social case work well organized Family Welfare Society. A dress Family Welfare Society, Room No Court House, Elizabeth, N. J.

Companions and Domestic Helper

WANTED—Competent young woman, n over thirty-two (Protestant), who has rc love for children to care for little girl three and a half and assist with two bo nine and eleven who attend school. Perm nent position. Best of references requirc Residence East Orange, N. J. 1,330, Outloo

WANTED—Young woman to keep hon for small family of adults in New York Cit Share family life. Sunny south room. Tu to carry half year's college credits. 1,3 Outlook.

WANTED, June 1, for summer, on farm White Mountains, young woman to he mother with cooking and housework and supervise outdoor activities of children ag 6 and 4. Must have personality, educatio and some domestic science experience. Wri 1,347, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Excellent nursery governe English preferred. Best credentials. T children under ten. Permanent position mutually satisfactory. Position New Yo State. 1,283, Outlook.

WANTED—Tutor for three children, t boys aged 9 and 10 and girl 12, for Jul August, and September, to go to Dubl N. H. Good French necessary. Tutor may either man or woman. Answer 1,333, Outloo

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse desires position boarding school or college. Credentia 1,329, Outlook.

ENGAGEMENT desired by graduate ma nurse. Well recommended. Mental case pr ferred. 1,307, Outlook.

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes positi in ORPHANAGE as LADY SUPERVISO 1,332, Outlook.

DEATH of employer leaves secretary-st nographer seeking position. Very unusual e perience. Western city preferred. 1,31 Outlook.

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YOUNG lady, having finished two years college and one in teaching, desires positic as companion or tutor for the summer. Re erences exchanged. 1,287, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl wants position as co panion or governess for summer months. Ca furnish references. Address 1,299, Outlook

PRACTICAL nurse, experienced, desir position as companion or housekeeper. Re erences. 1,328, Outlook.

TRAVELING secretary or tutorship d sired by graduating arts college man; speak German fluently, some French. 1,304, Outloo

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YOUNG girl, well educated, as companic or governess. Will travel. References. 1,30 Outlook.

CAPABLE, experienced woman secretai desires traveling position. 1,308, Outlook.

SECRETARY, companion, or tutor. Lad 32, graduate law student, with secretari training, desires position with parties trave ing abroad. 1,311, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman, educated, good needl woman, would like position as companio care of children or an invalid child. Ne York preferred. 1,312, Outlook.

EPISCOPALIAN divinity student desir position of tutor companion for summ months. 1,315, Outlook.

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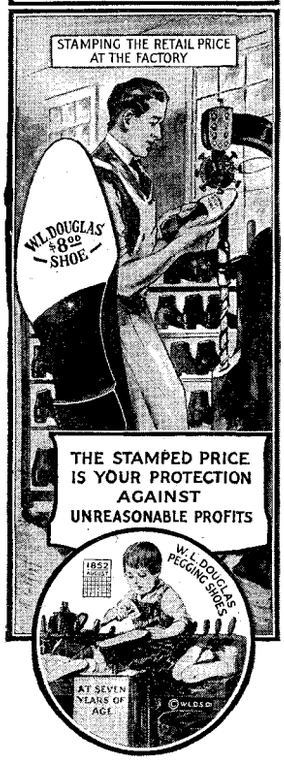
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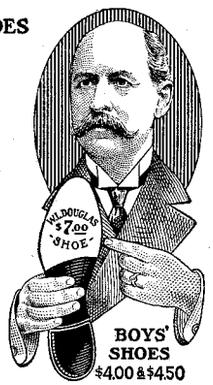

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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YOUNG woman, thirty, teacher well-known boarding school, would chaperon young girl desiring to visit National Parks or Far West. European experience. References exchanged. 1,313, Outlook.

LADY desires position as companion or chaperon. References exchanged. 1,320, Outlook.

CULTURED widow, experienced European traveler and teacher, wants position as traveling companion or as chaperon for young girls. References exchanged. 1,318, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess, housekeeper, wants position of responsibility in home where conscientious, faithful work is appreciated. Motherless home preferred. Free June 1. References exchanged. 1,319, Outlook.

WANTED, by experienced woman of ability, pleasing personality, position as housemother, housekeeper, companion. References best. 1,321, Outlook.

NURSE desires position as companion, care of invalid, or care of child. Willing to travel. 1,322, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion or secretary for summer. American young woman, stenographic experience, cultured, Protestant, fond of children. References exchanged. 1,323, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper. By woman of education and refinement. Keep household accounts, act as secretary. 1,324, Outlook.

MATRONSHIP—Several years' experience, knowledge nursing. Give particulars. 1,339, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, 24, B.A. degree, shorthand, typewriting, desires position as companion, secretary, or governess. 1,336, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of culture and experience wishes to go to California the last of June in capacity of traveling companion or chaperon. References. 1,337, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or companion-housekeeper. First-class references. 1,338, Outlook.

COMPANION—Lady going to France offers services in return for passage. Speaks four languages. References. 1,340, Outlook.

YOUNG man, graduates from college in June, desires companion and tutor's position. References. Address Box 460, Waterville, Me.

Teachers and Governesses

AS tutor to party traveling abroad this summer, college man desires position. 1,245, Outlook.

JUNE or September. Englishwoman wishes position as tutor or governess. Teaches English, French, arithmetic. Good music. References seven and five years. 1,295, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as governess in family of one or two children of kindergarten age. 1,267, Outlook.

WANTED—Position for summer as instructor or governess for children in private family. Am at present student junior class at Smith College. Address Miss Jessie Lewis, Morris House, Northampton, Mass.

TEACHER desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Elementary English, French. 1,331, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, 23, tennis player, camp councilor, teacher and coach city high school, desires summer position as tutor and personal companion. Best of references. 1,309, Outlook.

FRENCH teacher, Protestant, experienced, successful preparing college, university, master of her business, common sense disciplinarian, wishes position standard day school, college; North, Northwest. Unexcelled references. Certificates France, Cornell. 1,225, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, 32, six years' experience best public schools of Massachusetts, three years tutor for primary children in private family, wishes position for the summer. Will travel in America. 1,334, Outlook.

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LADY of culture and refinement, with long experience, would care for elderly lady or couple in her own home. Highest references. 1,325, Outlook.

EXCEPTIONAL. A lady paying part of own expenses will conduct two or three people in any part of Europe. Every detail carefully looked after. 1,327, Outlook.

TWO or more young people between ages of five and sixteen accommodated in my home for summer months or longer period. Best care and chaperonage. Tutoring by Wellesley College student if desired. References furnished. 1,345, Outlook.

IF you desire expert Montessori teaching with real mothering for your child in a cheery Connecticut home this summer write A. E. T., 1,342, Outlook.

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